The Spanish GRAMMER:

VVith certeine Rules teaching both the Spaniſh and French tongues.

By which they that haue ſome knowledge in the French tongue, may the eaſier attaine to the Spaniſh, and likewiſe they that haue the Spanish, with more facilitie learne the French: and they that are acquainted with neither of them, learne either or both. Made in Spanish, by M. Anthonie de Corro.

With a Dictionarie adioyned vnto it, of all the Spaniſh wordes cited in this Booke: and other more wordes moſt neceſſarie for all ſuch as deſire the knowledge of the ſame tongue.

By Iohn Thorius, Graduate in Oxenford.

Imprinted at London by Iohn VVolfe.
1590.

REVERENDISSIMO
IN CHRISTO PATRI, PRÆSVLIQVE PRÆSTANTISSIMO, DOMINO IOHANNI WHITGIFT, SS. THEOLOGIÆ DOCTORI, CANTVARIENSI ARCHIEPISCOPO, ET TOTIVS ANGLIÆ PRIMATI, VIRO OMNI PIETATIS, MORVM ET LITTERARVM LAVDE ILLVSTRI,
IOHANNES THORIVS
HANC GRAMMATICAM A SE EX HISPANICO AD ANGLORVM VSVM CONVERSAM ET DICTIONARIOLO LOCVPLETATAM IN GRATI ANIMI TESTIMONIVM CONSECRAVIT.

The Epiſtle to the Reader.

GEntle Reader, many ſuppoſing their Bookes to bee no bookes, vnleſſe they bee enlarged with tedious prefaces; they abuſe the Readers curteſie with ſuperfluous relations: filling the firſt ſheete with vaine prayſes of the matter and ſubiect of their Pamphlets. I therfore vnwilling to ſtaie you with needleſſe prayſes, meane not heare to write an εγκώμιον in commendation of the Spaniſh or French tongue: leauing the conſideration thereof vnto euery one his liking, to thinke of theſe tongues according to their owne opinion or pleaſure. But thus muche I thought neceſſary to aduertiſe the Reader of, that this Grammar was firſt written the greater part of it in Spaniſh, and a litle of the ende in French; in ſuch manner that none could reape any benefit by reading of it, but ſuch as were acquainted with both the foreſayd languages. In ſo much that I beeing requeſted by diuers, but eſpecially

mooued

mooued with loue and affection toward my countrymen (beeing moſt ready at all times to vndertake any labour to procure their eaſe, and imploy my deareſt time to do them pleaſure) haue in ſuch ſort tranſlated & altered this booke, that any Engliſh man may vſe it to his profite. And to the ende that the one language may eaſily be knowne from the other, I haue cauſed it to be printed in three ſundry kindes of letters. Beſides this, for better order and to auoyde all confuſion, I haue deuided it into ſundry parts and ſexions: and at the ende added a Dictionarie of all the Spaniſh words ſet down for example in this Grammar, and alſo many other wordes moſt vſed. Which paynes (gentle Reader) I ſhall thinke well imployde if it may doo you good and redowne to your profit: requeſting no other meede for my labour, then to haue it accepted as a token of my good will and meaning. And thus I commit you to your accuſtomed exerciſes, and the further reading of our Grammar.

A Table comprehending the contentes of each Sexion and diuiſion of this Grammer.

Of the pronunciation of the Spaniſh and French Alphabet. Pag. 1
The diuiſion of the letters. 13
Of the Apoſtrophes. 15
Of the Diphthongs. 16
Of the Nowne. 18
Of the declenſions of Nownes. 19
Of the Comparatiues and Superlatiues. 21
Of Nownes diminutiues. 22
Rules of Nownes in the Spaniſh tongue. 23
Rules of the Nownes in French. 27
Of the Pronowmes. 33
Rules for the Pronowmes.
Rules for the French Pronowmes. 40
Of the Verbe. 55
Of the Preſentenſe of the Indicatiue mode generally. 56
Of the Preſentenſe of the indicatiue mode in the firſt conigation. 57
Of the Preſentenſe in the ſecond and third conigation. Ibid.
Of the Preterimperfectenſe. 58
Of the Preterperfectenſe. Ibid.
Of the Future 59
Of the Imparatiue mode. Ibid.
Of the Optatiue mode. Ibid.
Of the Subiunctiue mode. 60
Of the Infinitiue mode. 61
Of the Genders. Ibid.
Of the Supins. Ibid.
The Verbe Habeo, in the Spaniſh tongue. 70
The Verbe Sum, in the Spaniſh tongue. 65
Rules belonging to the Conigations of the Frenche tongue. 67
The Conigation of the Verbe Habeo, in French. 75

The

THE TABLE.

The Verbe Sum, in French. 76
The first Coniugation in Spanish. 78
The first in French. 81
The second Coniugation in Spanish. 82
The second in French. 89
The third Coniugation in Spanish. 86
The third Coniugation in French. 85
The irregular Coniugation of the Verbe Facere in Spanish. 91
The irregular Coniugation of the Verbe Facere, in French. 93
The irregular Coniugation of the Verbe yr. 94
The irregular Coniugation of the Verbe Aller. 96
Of Verbes Passiues. 98
An example of the Passiue in Spanish. 90
The same in French, in the Article Masculin. 101
The same in the Article Feminin. 103
Of the Verbes Impersonals. 104
Certeine Obseruations both about French and Spanish Verbes. 106
Of the Participles. 110
Of the Aduerbes. 112
Of the Prepositions. 114
Of the Interiections. 116
Of the Coniunctions. Ibid.
Of the Construction or Syntaxis, of the Spanish and French tongues. 117

FINIS.

I Would thinke it ſuperfluous and nedeleſſe at this time to treat of the number & pronunciation of the letters of the Spaniſh tongue, vnleſſe in the prolation of ſome of them, this tongue did greatly differ from all the other languages commonly ſpoken in Europ. And therefore to take away all occaſion of error which may be committed in the pronunciation by the ſtrangers that are deſirous to ſpeake this language, I will intreat of the power which each letter hath, and how it ought to be pronounced.

The Spaniſh tongne hath ſeuen and twentie letters, with thoſe which are written double: and theſe be they,

A. b. c. d. e. f. g. h. i. j. k. l. m. n. o. p. q. r. s. t. u. x. y. z.

And theſe be the double letters. ch. ll. ñ.

Some men marueile much why the Spaniſh tongue being deſcended from the Latine, hath gotten more letters than the Latine Speech it ſelfe: Vnto this I anſwere, that although the Spaniſh tongue in our time be corrupt & broken Latine: it was neuertheleſſe before derined from ſome other auncient language. Beſides, it hath ſought letters to vtter all the prolations which the inſtruments which God hath giuen man could articulate and pronounce. Now then let vs ſee the value and pronunciation particularly of euery letter.

Of the letter A.

This letter, the Spaniſh tongue pronounceth after the ſame order as all other tongues do: To wite, with onely

opening the mouth without vſing any violence at all with any of the other inſtruments.

Of the letter B.

This letter, kæpeth the pronunciation of the Lattine B. and will not be pronounced as ſome Grecians do: (I call thoſe Grecians that now a dayes teach the ſame tongue in Europe) who pronounce the B. touching the vnder lippe with their teeth, as if it were V conſonant Vita. But the perfect pronunciation of this letter is, ioyning both the lips together. And ſo the Hebrues call it litteram labialem, the labiall Letter.

The French men pronounce theſe two letters after the ſame manner as the Spaniardes.

Of the letter C.

This letter muſt be pronounced by applying the tongue to both the rankes of the teeth, making the winde go out by force, like many of the Grecians pronounce the letter σ. The pronunciation of this letter is anſwerable (as I think) to a letter which the Hebrues haue, which they call çadic The pronunciation wherof, becauſe it hath bẽ vnknowen to ſome: that letter hath bẽne thought ſuperfluous in the Hebrewe Alphabet. I am perſwaded that it is correſpondent to the pronunciation of this Hebrewe letter: ſeeing that the Spanyardes when they borrowe a worde from the Hebrewe tongue to vſe it, they write it with a C. as wee may take example by this worde çaguero, which is as much to ſaye as the worde poſtrero (in Engliſh the latter,) which the Hebrewe properly pronounceth çagnir.

But leauing this a-ſyde wee muſt note that this letter hath two pronunciations according to the vowell which is adioyned vnto it: For if an A followe, then it is pronounced

as

as the letter K. So doth it alſo when o. or u. followeth. Example caſtidad, candad, cara, cordura, coſtumbre, cantar, cantaro, cuchillo. Vſe this as well in the middle of the worde, as in the beginning, as Eſcama, eſcondido, facudir, acabar, eſcudriñar, eſcudriñador, eſcuchar.

But if e. or i. followe the c. then ſhée taketh the firſt pronunciation, of which we haue ſpoken aboue, as cena, cenar, ciudadano, ciudad: But if the neceſſitie of the worde require, that though a. o. or u. doe followe the c. and yet notwithſtanding it muſt be pronounced as if e. or i. did followe, then we muſt put a little note vnder the c. being as it were a halfe circle drawen towardes the right hand, which is called çerilla, ç. And this ought to be obſerued as well in the beginning of the word, & middle, as in the latter ende. Example, cereça, çapato, açor, cedaço, çamarro, caçador, çarça, maça, alabança, çumo, çuño, çaquiçami, &c.

The Frenchmen vſe the ſame pronunciation in this letter c. as well in the beginning of a worde, and middle, as in the ende: except, when the ç. is noted with the little halfe circle beneath, then it is to be pronounced as if it were an s. In ſo much that they ſaye, *François*, as if it were written *Franſois*: as for example: *j'apperçoy bien, que ceſt homme la eſt ſouſpeçõn eux. Car il ne fait qu'aller ſa & la, pour ſçauoir la façon des François, &c.*

The Spaniſh tongue hath another letter compounded of c. and h. thus ch. The pronunciation whereof is ſo proper and particuler vnto the Spanyardes, that the French men can ſcarce and that with great difficultie immitate the ſame pronunciation. In ſo much, that it is as a token whereby the native Spanyardes are knowen from the ſtrangers that can ſpeake the Spaniſh tongue. For the ſame ch. is as it were a ſtumbling blocke vnto them, and eſpecially vnto Frenchmen. Like as among the Iſraelites they

were knowen of what Tribe they were by the pronunciation of an Hebrewe letter which is called Schin.

The right pronunciation, and which commonly is vſed among the Spanyardes is, when you put the thickeſt of the tongue to the vpper ende of the throat, with the piche ende of the tongue touching both the rankes of the teeth, breathing with violence, as we pronounce in Engliſh: chickens, chamber, chatfield.

And becauſe in all the French tongue I cannot fynde any ſuch pronunciation, I cannot declare it by example, whereby they may learne to pronounce this Spaniſh letter right, which Engliſhmen may eaſily doe. And hence it commeth that a French man comming into England, when he will ſaye chickens, he ſayeth ſhickens.

And euen as they cannot pronounce Chickens but Shickens, ſo in the Spaniſh tongue, when they will ſaye cuchillo they ſay cuſhillo, not able to inuitate the right pronunciation of the ſame letter ch. And therefore I counſell them Frenchmen that will pronounce the ſame letter well, to learne the pronunciation of it, of ſome naturall Spanyard.

When I doe attentiuely conſider from what tongue the Spaniſh nation hath taken this letter, I coniecture that it was taken from the Hebrewe ſpeech, and that this letter ch. is correſpondent vnto the letter which the Hebrewes call Schin, when they ſet a poynt on the toppe of the right ſyde of the letter, which in their tongue they call Schin-jamin: For when they ſet the tittle poynt ouer the left ſyde of the letter, then they call it Schin-ſemol.

To the end, that the ſtrangers may exerciſe themſelues in the pronunciation of this letter ch. I will ſet downe all the wordes which for the moſt parte are founde in the Spaniſh tongue written with this letter: chiſmear, chiſmero, chiſmetia, muchacho, china, mancha, achaque, chueca,

chueca, chapin, machucar, chupar, chiſle, chiſtar, charlatan, chamarra, chinche, pichel, chozno, chimenea, tachar, &c.

The Frenchmen haue the ſame letter alſo, but they pronounce it after another manner: For they make it ſounde as the Spanyardes are accuſtomed to pronounce the letter x. and as Engliſh men pronounce Sh. and ſo they ſaye *cheual, cheualier*, as if it were written *ſheual, ſheualier*. And among the Spaniardes *xeual, xealier*: For ſo is the letter x. pronounced in the Spaniſh tongue as wee ſhall afterwardes more at large ſpeake thereof.

In the meane time this is to be noted, that all the wordes which the Frenchmen pronounce with this letter ch. the Spanyardes vtter them with a ſingle c. onely, as for Example, *cheualier*, caualiero, *cheual*, caualio, &c. And this is onely obſerued in the beginning of the worde.

Of the letter D.

This letter is pronounced alike in both tongues, the Spaniſh and the French, to wite, putting the ende of the tongue againſt the teeth halfe open.

Of the letter E.

This vowell in the Spaniſh tongue is pronounced as in the Latine tongue.

But as for the French tongue, note that there be two kindes of e: the one is é acuta: the other e grauis: or the one é maſculin, and the other e feminin.

The é Malculin is alwayes noted with an Accent on the toppe, as in theſe wordes, *charité, grauité, aimé, jugé*.

But when the e. is not accentuated with the title ouer

head, that e. the French men call the e Feminin: For the ſounde of the ſame e is not ſo ſharpe and acute, as the Maſculin é. As for example, *Sapience, divine, immortelle, eternelle, euangile, &c.*

It happeneth ſometimes that this letter e. is ſometimes ſet double in the ende of the worde, eſpecially in the Participles of the Feminine gender. And then the firſt e. is é Maſculin, and the latter is e Feminin: As for example, *Eſpouſée, animée, rachetée, enſeignée, arrouſee, &c.* In ſo much that the é accentuate or Maſculine is pronounced as the Latine e. But the e Feminin is pronounced among the Frenchmen, almoſt as if it were a Latine a.

The ſtraunger muſt diligently note the difference of theſe two kindes of e. For otherwiſe they might bee terribly deceiued in the ſignifications of many French wordes. Example, *ceſtuycy eſt juge*, is to ſaye: This man is Judge. But *ceſtuycy eſt jugé*, ſignifieth: this man is iudged: So in this worde *il eſt aveugle*, is to ſay: He is blynde. But thus, *il eſt aveuglé*, it is to ſaye: He is blinded. *contes*, accountes: but *contés*, counted: *charges*, is to ſaye Charges, or cares: but *chargés* ſignifieth Charged.

Furthermore, this muſt be noted, that all the Spaniſh Participles paſſiues in the Maſculine Gender and ſingular Number, the French men forme them with é Maſculine: As for Example, comprado, *acheté*, herido, *bleſſé*, amoneſtado, *amoneſté*, acuſado, *accuſé*, deſpedido, *congedié*, contado, *conté*, *&c.*

The Frenchmen, as we haue aboue noted, pronounce their e Feminine, as if it were an a. And alſo they vſe the ſame order in vttering their e. as if it were an a when the e. commeth before m. or n. as wee ſhall hereafter ſhewe by Examples.

Of

Of the letter F.

This letter is pronounced by the Spanyardes, as in the French and Latine tongues. Yet notwithſtanding, this ought to be noted by the waye: that when there is any worde which deſcendeth eyther from the Latine or Greeke tongue, which is written with ph. the Spanyard writeth it with the ſame letters, pronouncing it like an f. writing phyloſopho, and not filoſofo: philoſophia, and not filoſofia. In trueth, the pronunciation is all one, but yet it is better to keepe the Ortographie, becauſe it may be knowen from whence the worde takes it beginning.

Of the letter G.

This letter in the Spaniſh tongue is pronounced as the Hebrewes pronounce their letter which is correſpondent vnto this, and they call it Gimel: which pronunciation alſo the Latinistes and French men vſe.

But this muſt be noted that the G. when it commeth before a. o. or u. is otherwiſe pronounced then when it commeth before e. or i. For before a. o. u. it is pronounced as wee pronounce it in this worde gauntlet, god, good. As for example: ganar, ganado, gonces, golpe, governar, anguſtiar, guſtar, &c. But when the g. is ſet before e. or i. it is pronounced as g. in Engliſh in this worde, Gentleman, George, &c. As for example, geſto, gentileça, gemido, gigantes, &c. And if the neceſſitie of the worde require that the g. notwithſtanding a. o. or u. following, yet it is to be pronounced as if e. or i. followed, then it is written with j long: as for example jarro and not garro, johan, and not goan, juſto, and not guſto, cerrojo, and not cerrogo, jubon, and not gubon, &c.

Note

Note alſo, that if after the g. an u. followe with a alſo, the u. ſhall be diſtinctly pronounced, and not as the French tongue which ſoundes not the u. when it ſtandeth betwixt g. and a. So that you muſt in the Spaniſh tongue giue the u. her full ſounde and pronunciation, and ſound it lengua, averiguar, fragua, tregua, mengua, pegua, agua, as if it were written with a double w: lengwa, &c. but not as if it were written lenga, averigar, fraga, &c. like the French men do.

Of the letter H.

This letter of aſpiration retayneth the common pronunciation of all other tongues. Yet this may be noted, that in the Spaniſh tongue, it is pronounced with a more vehement ſound in ſome wordes then other. And hereof no certaine rule can be giuen, but onely by marking and learning it by the common vſe of ſpeaking. Yet this is plaine, that in the beginning of euery worde, it is pronounced more vehemently, then in the middle or ende of the ſame.

Of the letter I.

The Spaniſh tongue hath three kindes of I.

The firſt hath a ſmall forme, and is pronounced as a vowell.

The other is called the long j. and that is an j. conſonant, which ſerueth in ſtéde of g. when it commeth before a. o. or u. as we haue before ſaide. Example: jamas, and not gamas, &c.

The third I. is a y. commonly written in words that deſcend from the Greeke tongue and are vſed in the Spaniſh tongue. But it is pronounced like the little i.

This y. is alſo put, when it commeth before another vowel, like as yo, ya, dezya, avya, comya, embyo, &c.

Of

Of the letter K.

The Spaniſh tongue vſeth this letter when a Latine or Greeke woꝛde requireth it. And it is pꝛonounced like c. when it commeth beſoꝛe a. o. oꝛ u. as is Kalendas, &c.

Of the letters L. and ll.

This letter, when it is not double, is pꝛonounced after the ſame maner as in all other languages: But when it is doubled, then it is pꝛonounced, putting the ende of the tongue in the concaue and hollowe place of the vpper teeth, as the Italians pꝛonounce gl. As foꝛ Example: llamar, llovar, llegar, eſpinilla, llorar, tollo, ſolloçar, xervilla, llave, &c.

Of the letter M.

This letter retaineth the ſame pꝛonunciation as well in this tongue and the French, as in all the other languages.

Of the letter N.

When this letter is written without a note on the top, then it is pꝛonounced as in all other languages.

But when it is noted with a tittle ouer the head as ñ. then it is to be pꝛonounced putting the tongue in the concaue place of the vpper teeth ſomething high towardes the throat, in ſuch oꝛder as the French men and many Latiniſtes do pꝛonounce gn. But the right pꝛonunciation of this Spaniſh letter ñ. is as we in Engliſh would pꝛonounce nia, making but one ſillable of it, and ſomthing drowning

ning the i. and ſound it as wée ſound the y. in Engliſh comming before another vowell, as in this worde, yea, yet, yonder: then putting an n. before it, wée make it nyet, nyate, Monoſyllabum and ſo hit vppon the right pronunciation of this Spaniſh letter ñ. which they pronounce ña. ñe. ñi. ño. ñu. as we would pronounce nya. nye. nyi. nyo. nyu. As for example, añidir. año. paño. eſeñar. maña. reñegar. mañana. as if it were written anyidir. anyo. &c.

A word of one ſillable.

Of the letters O. P. Q.

Theſe letters are pronounced among the Spanyardes as among other Nations. This onely may be noted, that ph. comming together muſt be pronounced as if it were f. as we haue heretofore ſhewed.

As for this letter q. Note that whenſoeuer it commeth before u. the u. is to be pronounced, and loſeth not her ſound, as wée haue noted alſo in the letter g. And ſaye, quando, and not as if it were written qando: quatro, and not qatro: quantos and not qantos: quales and not qales. But if after the u. immediatly follow e. or i. then the u. loſeth her ſoande, and you muſt pronounce the worde as if there were neuer an u. in it. As for example quinze, quitar, querer, quemar, as if it were written, qinze, qitar, qerer, qemar, &c.

Of the letter R.

This letter, if it be ſingle in the middle of a worde, it is pronounced with a ſwéete aſpiration, arador, heredero, orador, haren. But if it be in the beginning of a worde: then it is pronounced with a great vehemencie: As for Example, rodar, reñir, redemptor, ruido riſa, reir, ruinar, &c. as if it were written rhodar, rhenir

rheñir, rhedemptor, &c. Thus is it alſo pronounced in the middle of a worde if it be a double rr. as in theſe wordes, errar, herrero, corregir, correr, carreta, &c. as if it were written errhar, herredero, &c. For in this letter the Spanyardes immitate and followe the pronunciation which the Grecians doe vſe in their letter Rho.

Of the letter S.

This letter is correſpondent to two letters, which the Hebrewes haue: the one they call Samech: and the other Sein. When this letter is in the beginning of a worde by it ſelfe, ſingle, or in the middle of a worde double ſſ. then it is pronounced with ſomething a vehement ſounde, as in theſe wordes ſalud, ſanctidad, ſanidad, ſaltar, ſaltear, ſufrir. Example, when it is double in the middle of a worde: fueſſemos, dixeſſemos, tuvieſſemos. But if this letter S. be alone and ſingle in the middle of a worde, then it is to be pronounced ſweetely with a mingled ſounde betwirt the pronunciation of S. and z, which the French men doe with great derterite, which addeth a merualous grace vnto their tongue. The ſame ſounde hath the S. in the ende of the worde. Example: Dios ama a ſus hijos, eſcojelos, llama los, para a la fin, glorificar los, which is as much to ſaye as: God loues his children, chooſeth them, calleth them: in the ende to glorifie them.

Of the letter T.

This letter retayneth the ſame pronunciation which is vſed in all other languages. As for Example: tomar, tutar, tirar, toro, tinca. In the like ſorte it is pronounced when it is added to H. in theſe wordes which the

Spaniſh tongue boꝛroweth of the Gréeke: as Theologia, ethimologia, &c. pꝛonouncing it as if it were wꝛitten Teologia, etimologia, &c.

Of the letter V.

This letter ſeꝛueth ſometimes foꝛ a vowell, ſometimes foꝛ a conſonant.

Being a vowell, it retayneth the common pꝛonunciation vſed in all tongues, as in theſe woꝛdes: guardar, guſto, fuero, ygualdad, and is coꝛreſpondent to the Hebꝛewe vowel vafkurech.

But v. being a conſonant it muſt be pꝛonounced touching the vnder lippe with the vpper téeth, as ſome Gꝛecians pꝛonounce the ſeconde letter of their Alphabet, which they call vita. And as the Engliſh men pꝛonounce the v. in theſe woꝛdes: over, vaunt, valiant, verie, &c. The Latiniſtes that are ſomething pꝛeciſe in wꝛiting, make this diſtinction of the v. that when it is a conſonant, they wꝛite it thus v. when it is a vowell thus, u. as in theſe woꝛdes valde, ſeꝛvare, vovere, Conſonant. But Vowels in theſe: ullus, muſicus, &c.

But they that are not ſo ſkilfull in making diffeꝛence betwixt the v. conſonant, and the u. vowell. They commonly vſe this kinde of v. when the woꝛde beginneth with an u. and in the middle of the woꝛde they vſe this u. And thus much of this.

But befoꝛe I paſſe to the other Letters, I will ſet doWne ſome eꝛamples of Spaniſh woꝛdes wꝛitten with v. Conſonants: Vianda, vida, voto, veſtido, enviérno, llevantar, &c. And this v. is anſWerable to the Hebꝛewe vaf. and the Gréeke Ypſilon, as it is noWe adayes much pꝛonounced in Europ.

Of

Of the letter X.

To pronounce this letter well, a man may note howe the French man pronounceth ch. which is much like to the Engliſh ſh: So that the Spanyarde pronounceth his X. as the Engliſh man pronounceth ſh. and the Frenchmen ch. For betwixt the Engliſh ſh. and the French ch. I can finde but ſmall difference. Examples: xaquima, xara, xeringa, xaral, mexilla, rexillo, lexia, texer, lexos, aximez, axuar, &c. As if it were written ſhaquima, ſhara, ſheringa, &c.

Of the letter Z.

The Spanyards pronounce this letter as the Hebrewes their letter Zaim. And as the Frenchmen pronounce their ſ. but with more vehemencie. And as we pronounce our Engliſh z. Example: Dezir, rezio, azeite. And it keepeth the ſame ſounde, though it be put in the end of a worde: as raiz, perdiz, boz, enzina, zarco, razimo, zacharias, &c.

Of the diuiſion of the foreſaid letters.

Theſe letters are deuided in two partes. Sixe of them be vowels, A. E. I. O. V. Y. All the other beſides theſe ſixe, are called Conſonants, becauſe they doe as it were conſound, that is ſound with the Vowels, for without they be ioyned to ſome of the Vowels they haue no ſound.

And as for the French tongue, the ſtrangers that are deſyrous to attaine to the knowledge of the ſame, muſt note that among the Conſonants in the French Alphabet, there is one ſort that be called, quieſcentes: That is as much to ſaye: as that though they be written, yet ought they not to be pronounced, which thing maketh the

French tongue ſeeme ſomething harder to be learned. And in deede it diſcourageth many of other Nations from learning of the Frenche tongue, becauſe it is almoſte impoſſible vnto them to immitate ſuch a kinde of diſſimulation in letters, and paſſing by them without pronouncing them: vnleſſe by vſe they are acquainted after what manner the French men vſe to let them eſcape vnpronounced.

True it is, that this manner of writting of certaine letters though not pronouncing them, was left in the French tongue, by the graue counſell and full conſent of auncient men: to the ende that euery one might the playnlier ſee, from what tongue the vowels deſcended: and that the writing of the wordes might ſhewe the right Etymologie of them.

Yet notwithſtanding this reaſon, ſome Neoterical writers of theſe our times haue attempted to deliuer their ſpeech from this difficultie, writing the wordes as they commonly were by euery one pronounced. Which alteration, or reformation: whether it be good or no, I leaue it to be iudged to the learned of Fraunce. But this I ſaye, that for all their reformation and alteration of letters, yet remaineth the difficultie of S. vnreformed, and not as yet altered: So that the pronunciation of the ſame letter is left in doubt, when it ought to be ſounded, and when to eſcape vnpronounced. And in deede without great difficultie can no man giue rules thereof.

And as much as I could obſerue in the learning of the French tongue, I marked, that when the S. commeth before a Vowell, then ſhee is ſounded: But if ſhee come before a Conſonant, then ſhee is diſſembled, and the worde is pronounced, as if it were written without S. Example: If the worde be written *Epiſtre*, the French man pronounceth it, *epitre*, &c.

This generall rule hath one exception, and that is: that all the wordes, that are halfe Lattine, in which, if

after

if after the S. a Conſonant followe, the S. for the moſte parte retayneth her ſounde and is pronounced. As for Example: *Baptiſte, Euangeliſte, Organiſte, chaſte, domeſtique, Fantaſtique, eſprit, juſte, celeſte, terreſtre, ſatiſfaction, reſtitution,* and ſuch other wordes, which are pronounced as they are written, and not as if they were thus: *Baptite, Evangelite, Organite, &c.*

And yet there are ſome wordes taken and borrowed from the Lattine tongue, which nevertheleſſe pronounce not the S. but are uttered as if they had not S. written. as theſe wordes, *feſte, paſque, feneſtre, eſtoille, eſpine, eſponge, eſpee, &c.* which are pronounced, as if they were written: *fete, pagne, fenetre, etoille, epine, eponge, epée, &c.*

We may alſo note, that if this letter S. be in the beginning of a worde which is borrowed from the Lattine tongue, and immediatly after the ſame S. if a Conſonant followe, the French men uſe to adde an E. before the S. and pronounce the worde, as if it were written without S. As for example: *Eſtienne, eſtude, eſtudier, eſcole, eſcrire, eſpoux, eſpouſe, eſpouſer, eſtable, &c.* which wordes are pronounced, as if they were written: *etienne, etude, &c.* But there be ſome wordes that are excepted out of this rule: as *Sphere, ſcribe, ſcience, ſtile, ſterile, &c.*

Of the APoſtrophes.

We call that an Apoſtrophe, when as two Vowels comming together, the firſt is taken away to make a pronunciation and ſounde fit to the eare.

As for the Spaniſh tongue, there is no uſe of Apoſtrophes in it. For the Spaniardes do ſpeake ſo broad and leaſurely, that notwithſtandinge anye concurrens or méeting together of Vowels, yet it breedeth not

any

any κακοφονία or ill ſound to the eares. But in déede in their verſes and meeter, the Spanyardes ſometimes vſe to eclips a Vowell to haue their verſes equall touching the number of ſyllables. The Italians alſo vſe the ſame collision of letters.

Touching the Frenche tongue, the ſtrangers maye note, that they ſhall finde manye Apoſtrophes vſed in the ſame, as well in proſe as in verſe. And the Frenchmen therefore vſe them ſo much, becauſe of the εὐφονία or good ſound, which beautifyeth their ſpeech much. For vnleſſe they ſhould cut off the firſt Vowell of the two when they concurre and méete togéether, it were impoſſible that they ſhoulde ſounde well, becauſe they ſpeake ſo faſt: for in trueth, they ſpeake ſo faſt that they cannot pronounce one Vowell firſt, and then another after. And therefore two Vowels comming together, the firſt of the two is cut off. As you may ſée in this example: *j'aime l'homme, qui ſ'adonne, a l'eſtude de l'eſcriuure ſaincte, & qui porchaſſe d'auancer l'honneur de l'eternell.*

Out of this generall rule are excepted all the Participles ending in é Maſculine: which though they come before an other Vowell, yet they be not taken away, whether they be Participles or Nownes. As for example, *on a jugé en verité, vous auez eſté eleué en proſperité: & aues blaſphemé contre le ciel: mais vous ſerez humilié en brief &c.*

Of the Dipthongs.

The Grammarians deſyne a Dipthong to bee the conſunction of two Vowels which ſounde as if they were but one Vowell onely. Yet the Spaniſh tongue hath not any Diphthong, but euery Vowell is pronounced by it ſelfe, not ioyning or mingling it ſound with any other.

But

But in the French tong, the ſtranger muſt obſerue that there are eight diphthongs: which is as much to ſay, as a cõjunction or ioyning togither of two vowels, which ſound as if there were but one. And theſe be the eight diphthongs uſed in the French ſpæch, *ay. oy. œ. au. ei. eu. ou.* and *uy.* The firſt, the ſecond, and the third are pronounced as if both the vowels were but one onely, *e.* As for example: *mayſon, orayſon, foy, loy, cœur, œil, œuures, &c.* Which words are pronounced, as if they were written thus: *meſon, oreſon, foe, loe, keur, eil.* In the other five diphthongs both the vowels are almoſt ſounded; as in theſe words, *Feu, eau, peine, jour, nuyt.* An example: *Aujourduy j'ay eu grand peine.* which is to ſay: This day haue I had great paine or trouble, &c. Item, *Les richeſſes de l'eſprit, ne peuvent perir, ne par feu, ne par eau.* that is to ſay, The riches of the mind or ſpirit cannot periſh neither by fire, nor by water. But to be ſhort, I am of this opinion, that no man is able to pronounce theſe well, unleſſe he heare ſome French man ſpeake.

Theſe rules haue I ſet down, and noted as ſhortly and compendiouſly as poſſibly may be, touching the letters, ſillables, diphthongs, and apoſtrophes; by the uſe and aid of which rules any man may eaſily learne to read the Spaniſh tong. But as for the French tong, I would exhort them that are willing and deſirous to learne the French tong, to take the lectures and helpe of ſome naturall borne French man. And then they may of him learne how diſtinctly to read and pronounce the French tong. Which I take to be ſo difficult for many reaſons, that I thinke a man ſhall or may hardly (nay and ſcarce ſo tw) learne the pronunciation thereof, unleſſe he heare a French man pronounce it.

But now I will hy to the ſecond part of this Grammar, wherein I treate of the parts of ſpæch, as well in the French as in the Spaniſh tong.

THE SECOND PART OF THIS TREATISE.

Of the parts of ſpeech.

IN the Spaniſh and French tong there be eight parts of ſpeech, as in the Latin tong. And I will treat particularly of each one, noting the neceſſary rules.

Of the Noune.

AND to begin with the nounes note that they be of two ſorts; nounes proper, as Iuan, Pedro, Françeſco, &c. and nounes appellatiues, which are alſo of two ſorts: ſome ſubſtantiues, and other be adjectiues, as maeſtro, diſcipulo: bueno, juſto, &c.

There are two numbers: the ſingular that ſpeaketh of one, and the plurall which ſpeaketh of mo than one: the plurall number is made of the ſingular after this maner: When the ſingular endeth in a vowell, the plural is made by adding thereto s, as donzella donzellas, hombre hombres, ſancto ſanctos, hermano hermanos, juſto juſtos, padre padres, &c. But if the laſt letter of the ſingular be a conſonant, then to forme the plurall you muſt adde es, as verdad verdades, maldad maldades, arbol arboles, ladron ladrones, animal animales, &c.

Some are excepted from this rule, which ending with a vowell do forme their plurall as if they ended with conſonants: but theſe are very few, as Ley leyes, fe fees, Rey Reyes, and ſome ſuch other.

The

The nounes pronounes and participles are not declined with caſes: but the articles ſhew of what caſe every noune is.

They have two genders, maſculine and feminine, but they have not the neuter.

The articles are thus declined:

		Nominat.	*Genit.*	*Accuſat.*	*Ablat.*
Maſculino	S.	el	del	a el	de el
	P.	los	delos	alos	de los
Fœminino	S.	la	de la	a la	
	P.	las	de las	a las	

To know the right uſe of theſe articles is ſo neceſſary for them that would learne the Spaniſh tong well, that ſuch as cannot apply them aright, commit therby a thouſand incongruities and faults, as we ſée the Biſcains and Portugals daily do, becauſe they take upon them to ſpeake the Caſtiglian language before they have learned it.

Beſides this, there are other ſignes whereby the caſes may be knowen, as you ſhall ſée in the example following of the declenſons.

After the ſame maner you muſt conſider the articles in the French tong declining them with theſe caſes: as for example.

		Nominat.	*Genit.*	*Accuſat.*
Maſculino	ſing.	Le	Du	Au
Fœminino		La	De	A
	Plural.	Les	Des	Aux.

Héere you muſt note that in the plurall one termination ſerveth both genders, maſculine and feminine.

Of the declenſons of Nounes.

The Spaniſh and French tongs have not any declenſons, but all the nounes are indeclined: for the diverſitie of caſes is made by meanes and helpe of

the articles. But that you may better underſtand the difference of genders and caſes we will ſet downe an example in each of the tongs. In the Spaniſh we will put fiue caſes, and in the French three, notwithſtanding that euen in the Spaniſh it ſelfe there is ſmall difference betweene the datiue, accuſatiue, and ablatiue.

An example of the maſculine ſingular in Spaniſh.

Nominat.	El doctor.	French	Le docteur.
Genit.	del doctor.		du docteur.
Dativ.	para el doctor.		au docteur.
Accuſat.	al doctor.		
Vocat.	o doctor.		
Ablat.	del doctor.		

An example of the maſculine plurall.

Nominat.	los doctores.	Les docteurs.
Genit.	de los doctores.	des docteurs.
Dativ.	para los doctores.	aux docteurs.
Accuſat.	a los doctores.	
Ablat.	de los doctores.	

An example of the feminine ſingular.

Nominat.	la doctrina.	la doctrine.
Genit.	de la doctrina.	de la doctrine.
Dativ.	para la doctrina.	a la doctrine.
Accuſat.	a la doctrina.	
Ablat.	de la doctrina.	

The feminine plurall.

Nominat.	las doctrinas.	les doctrines.
Genit.	de las doctrinas.	des doctrines.
Dativ.	para las doctrinas	aux doctrines.
Accuſat.	a las doctrinas.	
Ablat.	de las doctrinas.	

After

After the ſame maner be all other nounes declined, as you ſée in this example, ſo that knowing how to decline your articles, you may be able to decline any nounе.

Of the Comparatives and Superlatives.

THe Spaniſh tong hath no comparatives: but to make a compariſon they make it by this particle, mas, and in the ſuperlative, muy. When they will uſe a comparative, they put the poſitive, and adde this particle, mas, or mayor, thus: Pedro es mas blanco que Iuan; La gracia de Chriſto es mayor que la condemnacion que nos causò el peccado de Adam. Menores ſon los hombres que hormigas, comparados a la grandeza de Dios.

So that the particles wherewith compariſon is made, are: mas, mejor, peor, mayor, menor, &c.

The Superlative is made with this particle, muy, (which anſwereth to the Engliſh, Moſt, &c.) as when they ſay; Dios es muy piadoſo, &c. God is moſt pitifull. Notwithſtanding they do in exaggerating and magnifieng a matter uſe to forme ſuperlatives from nounes adjectives, as: El rey es humaniſſimo; ſereniſſimo principe; illuſtriſſimo Señor: La princeſa es una hermoſiſſima donzella, &c.

And héere I muſt advertiſe ſuch as would attaine to good knowledge of the Spaniſh tong, that they learne how to apply their epithetons, and know of what nounes they may forme ſuperlatives: for hérein is ſome difficultie in this tong.

In nownes proper there is no compariſon: but by adding unto them ſome qualitie, as Iuan es mejor official que Pedro. The adverbs of qualitie do receive compariſon as the nouns whence they come, by adding to them theſe particles mas, and muy, as mas inſtamente, muy ſabia-

ſabiamente,&c. There are alſo prepoſitions that admit comparatives & ſuperlatives as the adverbs do, as cerca, mas cerca,muy cerca. mas adelante,muy adelante.

Of Nounes diminutives.

The Spaniſh toong hath alſo nounes diminutives (which are derived from the principals,)as the Latins have: as chico,chiquito; pequeño,pequeñito.chica,chiquita,pequeña,pequeñita,as bien pequeñita es la compañia que ſigue las leyes de dios. When this particle Aſaz, or this particle muy is added to theſe nounes it doth aggravate the thing ſpoken of, as Aſaz os he amoneſtado.muy bien os lo havia dicho.

Touching the French toong.

YOu are alſo to note that it hath neither comparatives nor ſuperlatives, but they ſupplie the want thereof with theſe particles *plus* & *tres* (as the Spaniſh doth with mas & muy) as *Heureux,plusheureux,tresheureux.* whichis in Spaniſh dichoſo, mas dichoſa,muy dichoſo. In Engliſh happy,more happy,moſt happy.

From this rule are excepted two, good and naught, for the French ſaith, *bon,meilleur,treſbon, bonne,meilleure,treſbonne,mauvais, pire,treſmauvais, &c.*

Here you are to note that no nounes ſubſtantives,but onely adjectives do admit compariſon.

After the ſame maner alſo Adverbes of qualitie admit compariſon with *plus* and *tres,* which adverbs do alwaies end in *ment* in French, and in Spaniſh mente: as *juſtement,* juſtamente, &c. In which adverbes it is to be noted that the *l* before *n* is pronounced of the French men as if it were an *a.*

There are alſo ſome prepoſitions in the French toong which

which receiue comparatiues after the ſame maner, but not ſuperlatiues, as *pres plus pres* in Spaniſh cerca mas cerca. But the French man ſaith not *tres pres*, as the Spaniard ſaith muy cerca, &c.

There are beſides ſome other particles which being ioyned to this particle *plus* doth much encreaſe the compariſon, and theſe are *beaucoup, trop, partrop*, as if you ſhould ſay in Spaniſh, en grande manera, ſobre manera, as for example. *la lecture des ſainctes liures eſt bien plus honeſte & beaucoup plus profitable a l'homme que celle de les fauſes fables d' Amadis de Gaule.* where *beaucoup plus profitable*, is much more profitable.

The French tong hath alſo diminutiues, as *femme femmelette, chambre chambrette, &c.* And ſometimes they forme them with this word *petit*, which is litle, as *petit Iean*, litle Iohn, *petit chaſteau, &c.*

Rules of Nounes in the Spaniſh toong.

The firſt rule.

ALl nounes pronounes and participles are undeclinable in the Spaniſh tong; but the difference of caſes is knowen by the articles adioined to them.

The ſecond rule.

The nounes appellatiues haue their articles in all caſes ſingular and plurall. And the nounes proper in al caſes except the nominatiue, which is alwaies without any article. Wherefore it were abſurd to ſay, el Pedro, el Iuan. And herehence is, that ſurnames are ſo much uſed by the Spaniards.

The third rule.

NOunes adiectiues feminine are made of the adiectiues maſculine onely by changing the laſt o into a.

as

as bueno,buena. hermoſo,hermoſa. ſancto,ſancta,&c. This rule hath no place in nounes ſubſtantives proper, but it is true in ſome appellatives: as maeſtro, maeſtra, and in verbals in dor: as vendedor, vendedora; comprador,compradora,&c.

The fourth rule.

IN the genders of nounes the Spaniards for the moſt part follow the Latins. So that ſuch as are maſculine in the Latine, are maſculine in the Spaniſh: and they that are feminine in the one,are ſo in the other. But thoſe words that are neuters in the Latine,are in the Spaniſh ſomtimes maſculine and ſomtimes feminine:as el hombre homo,el varon,la muger,el templo,la camara,&c.

The fifi rule.

NOunes adjectives habe their articles in all caſes according to their genders,as wel as the ſubſtantives: as Lo negro conſerva mas la viſta que lo blanco. Los miſericordioſos alcançaran miſericordia. But in theſe examples the ſubſtantives are underſtood.

In the Spaniſh tong the names of trées for the moſt part are maſculine: and the names of fruites feminine: as el mançano,and la mançana. el ciruelo,and la ciruela.el perall,and la pera. el naranjo,and la naranja.el nogal,and la nuez.el caſtaño es arbol rezio.el naranjo eſta verde todo el año. del moral ſe haze la ſeda. In ſome nounes it is contrary: for the trées are feminine,and the fruits maſculine: as La hyguera, and el higo. la palma, and el datil.la parra,and el razimo,&c.

The ſixt rule.

WHen the Spaniards would uſe any Latine word, and tranſferre it unto their owne language,they do it in one of theſe three ſorts.

The

The firſt is by adding thereto letters: as by adding n unto thoſe nounes that in Latine end in *io* they are made Spaniſh: example, *religio*, religion: *inuentio*, invention: *comparatio*, comparation: and ſuch others.

The ſecond is by taking away ſome letters: as ſuch words as in Latine end in *mentum* are made Spaniſh by taking away *m* and changing *u* into o, as *ſacramentum*, ſacramento: *inſtrumentum*, inſtrumento: *unguentum*, unguento: &c. Thoſe words alſo which end in *alis*, by taking away *is* are Spaniolized, as *liberalis*, liberal, general, principal, &c. Thoſe nounes alſo which end in *o*, no vowel going before, by changing *o* into e and adding n, as *ordo*, orden: *origo*, origen, &c.

The third maner of ſpaniolizing Latine words, is by tranſpoſing letters or ſillables, which way is much uſed by the French men in franchiſing of Latine words, but ſeldome uſed by the Spaniards, as *dextera*, dieſtra: *terra*, tierra: *porrum*, puerro: *ciſta*, ceſta, &c.

The ſeventh rule.

Of Nounes numerall.

NOunes of number may be divided into three kindes in Spaniſh, as they are in Latine. The firſt kinde is cardinall, or principall: as uno, dos, tres, quatro, cinco,
1 2 3 4 5
ſeys, ſiete, ocho, nueve, diez, onze, doze, treze, quatorze,
6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14
quinze, diez y ſeis, diez y ſiete, diez y ocho, diez y nueve
15 16 17 18 19
veinte, treinta, quarenta, cinquenta, ſeſenta, ſetenta,
20 30 40 50 60 70
ochenta, noventa, ciente, dozientos, trezientos,
80 90 100 200 300
quatrozientos, quinientos, ſeiscientos, ſietecientos,
400 500 600 700

ochocientos, nuevecientos, mill, dosmill, tresmill,
800 900 1000 2000 3000

quatromill, cincomill, ſeismill, ſietemill, ochomill,
4000 5000 6000 7000 8000

nuevemill, million.
9000 10000.

The ſecond kind is ordinall, as primero, ſegundo, tercero, quarto, quinto, ſexto, ſeptimo, octavo, noveno, dezeno, onzeno, dozeno, trezeno, quatorzeno, quinzeno, &c. The firſt, the ſecond, the third, &c.

The third kinde may be called adverbials joining the cardinals with theſe two words, vez vezes, as una vez, one time: dos vezes, two times: tres vezes, three times, &c.

This word Dios, God, becauſe it agréeth with none but one onely God the Lord, is reckoned by the Spaniards amongſt nounes proper, and therefore they put no article before it. And thoſe who in ſpeaking Spaniſh do ſet an article before it, are of the Iewes race and ſtocke, whoſe predeceſſors for dios did ſay El dio, retaining herein the articles uſed in their Hebrew tong. But yet whē there is any other epitheton joined to it, then it hath an article, as el dios fuerte humillara los ſobervios. el dios padre de Ieſu Chriſto cumplira ſus promeſas con los que le fueren fieles.

The eight rule.

THe Spaniards in conſtruction do alwaies put the ſubſtantive before the adjective in the beginning of a ſentence: as el hombre juſto tiene firme eſperança en dios. el pan blanco es de mas rezia digeſtion que el moreno. So likewiſe the right caſes are put before the oblique. For the Spaniards do not ſay, de juan la cabeça, (as the Biſcains when they begin to learne the Spaniſh) but la cabeça de juan. And this agréeth with the order of nature, which firſt and chiefly doth reſpect the ſubſtance, and

Rectus caſus is the nominative, and *Obliqui caſus* be all the others.

and afterward the accidents. The Welch or Britiſh tong uſeth the ſame natural order of placing the ſubſtantive before the adjective, but moſt other tongs, as Italian, French, Dutch, Engliſh uſe the contrary.

Theſe two words, bueno and malo, do indifferently either go before or come after the ſubſtantive, as buena caſa, però mal vezino, buena ley però malos guardadores, &c.

The nounes inſtrumentall, by which we denotate the cauſe of ſome worke, and by which as it were a thing is done, we ſomtimes put the ſame in the nominative caſe, with his article joined to it, and ſomtimes in the genitive caſe, with the article of the genitive caſe by it. As for example: Los diſcipulos ſon enſeñados por los preceptos: and el cuerpo eſta ſuſtentado de la vianda, &c.

The ninth rule.

When we demand any thing in Spaniſh, we muſt put the thing aſked in the nominative caſe: (the French men put it alwaies in the genitive) as dadme dineros para comprar libros. dadme pan que tengo hambre. But when we demand a part or pèce of a thing we put it ſomtimes in the genitive with a limitation; as dadme una vara de razo: dadme un poco de queſo.

Rules of the Nounes in French.

The firſt.

The nounes pronounes and participles in French are undeclined, but the caſes are known by their articles, as in the Spaniſh.

The ſecond rule.

NOunes appellatives haue alwaies their article be-foꝛe them, and that in al caſes and numbers: nounes pꝛoper & apꝛopꝛiated haue there articles onely in oblique caſes. Nounes apꝛopꝛiated in French are of themſelues appellatiues, but being ioined with a noune oꝛ pꝛonoune pꝛoper, are ſo called, ſuch are called by the Logitians Individua Artificialia: as *monſieur Louys: maiſtre Iean. ceſt homme, mon pere, ta mere, ſon frere, mes ſœurs, &c.*

Videlic. nounes appropriated.

The third rule.

NOunes pꝛoper, and apꝛopꝛiated, do not require maſculine articles, but feminine: as *l' euangile de Ieſu Chriſt*, not *du Ieſus Chriſt. donne cela a Philippe*, not *au Philippe. La doctrine de ceſt homme eſt bonne*, and not *du ceſt homme, &c.* Item, *tel honneur & amitiè te porteront tes enfants, comme ta aura portè à ton pere, & à ta mere*, and not *au ton pere, &c.*

So that nounes pꝛoper and apꝛopꝛiated do alwaies follow the rule and nature of feminines which ſtrangers ought to obſerue very diligently foꝛ auoiding incongruities in ſpeech.

The fourth rule.

BEcauſe that pꝛoper and apꝛopꝛiated nounes want the plurall number, it is to be noted that theſe nounes which we call apꝛopꝛiated being in the plurall number, require the articles that are of the ſame caſe in the ſingular number: as *la faveur de mes amis ne me ſert de guere en ceſt endroit.* But they ſay not *des mes amis. Il me faule ſervir à mes ſeigneurs*, and not *Aux mes ſeigneurs.* Item, *nous devous obeir à nos princes, & à tous nos ſuperieurs, ſelon que dieu le nous comande.* But they ſay not, *aux nos princes*, oꝛ *aux tous nos ſuperieurs, &c.*

The

The fift rule.

NOunes feminine appellatives have in their oblique caſes beſides the article proper to the ſame caſe, alſo the article of the nominative, but this is underſtood onely in the ſingular number: as *donnons honneur à la parole de Dieu,* & not only *à parole de dieu: ceſt une ſentence de la ſainct eſcriture, que tous hommes ſont ſubjets à la mort.* The ſame rule may be given of nounes appellatives maſculine that begin with a vowel, but then it is done with an apoſtrophe to the end that two vowels concur not togither. Example, *Ie ſuis de l'ordre ou claſſe troiſieſme. Garde toy bien de l' homme flatteur, car il ſ' à morſe pour ſ' envenimer.*

The ſixt rule. Of Genders.

THe French tong doth often imitate the Latine in genders, ſo that thoſe words which are maſculine in Latine, are maſculine alſo in French: and ſo likewiſe for the feminins, as *le liure, la plume, le pain, la chair, &c.* But thoſe that are neuters in Latin are ſometimes maſculine and ſometime feminine in the French, as *le temps, le banc, la parole, la ſemence, &c.*

The ſeventh rule.

THe feminine of every noune adiective is made by adding an *e* at the end of the word, which the French pronounceth as if it were an *a*, as *bonn bonne, mauvais mauvaiſe, blanc blanche, &c.* The ſame rule ſerveth alſo for the participles active & paſſive, as *aimant aimante, aimè aimeè, enſeignant, enſeignante, enſeignè enſeignеè, &c.* Notwithſtanding there are ſome nounes adiectives which with one onely termination ſerve to both genders: as *juſte, chaſte, honeſte, ſage, docile, amiable, &c.* The ſame is alſo ſaid of theſe pronounes, *Ie, toy,* and others like. Yet note that they are not to be termed to be of the common gender.

The

The eight rule.

NOunes adjectives take articles in all caſes according to their gender: ꝛ that is, becauſe in ordinary courſe and maner of ſpeech, the ſubſtantive is underſtood, though the adjective be onely expreſſed, as *le blanc eſt meilleur, que le rouge:* underſtanding *vin. le juſte receura juſtice & les miſericordieux obtiendront miſericorde*, underſtanding *hommes, &c.*

The ninth rule.

IN the French tong the names of trées are maſculine, and of fruits feminine, as *le pomier, la pomme, le poirier, la poire, le peſcher, la peſche, le figuier, la figue, les figuiers ſont à Marſeille, & les figues à Lyon. Le noyer eſt un grand arbre, mais la noix eſt un bien petit fruict.*

The tenth rule.

THe French words that end in *al*, are Heteroclites, or irregular, becauſe they forme their plurall in *aux*, as *animal, animaux: general, generaux: cheval, chevaux, &c.*

The eleventh rule.

WHen the French men ſpeake of fleſh, fiſh, or money, they uſe to ſpeake in the ſingular number, and not in the plurall (as the Spaniards do) as *Ie veux acheter du poiſſon:* and not *des poiſſons. La chair & le poiſſon ſont extremement chers en ceſte ville*, and not *les chairs & les poiſſons, &c.* Item, *I'ay donné tout mon argent aux pouures*, and not *tous mes argens, &c.*

The twelfth rule.

THe French men have a marvellous dexteritie and grace in enriching their language out of all other tongs, and eſpecially by the Latine, and that in three ſorts: The firſt is by addition of a letter: as unto words ending

ending in io, they adde *n.* as religio, *religion:* redemptio, *redemption, &c.* The ſecond is by diminiſhing the letters, eſpecially in words ending in mentum: as of ſacramentum they forme *ſacrament:* of juramentum, *jurement, &c.* And ſo likewiſe words ending in Latin in alis, by taking away, is, are franchiſed. As for example: *general, principal, liberal, nuptial, hoſpital, &c.* The third, by changing or tranſpoſing of letters. And this maner is much uſed among French men, and that not onely in nounes, but alſo in verbes. And after this maner the Latine words that end in a, being changed in *e*, are made French words. As of propheta, they make *prophete:* of poeta, terra, porta, feneſtra, they make *poete, terre, porte, feneſtre, &c.* And ſometimes Latine words are made French, by changing of ſillables, thus: agilis, fragilis, debilis, utilis, inutilis, tempeſtas, cæleſtis, terreſtris, &c. *agile, fragile, debile, utile, inutile, tempeſte, celeſte, terreſtre, &c.* Example in verbes by changing the laſt ſillable by decrement: juſtificare, *juſtifier:* ſanctificare, *ſanctifier:* ędificare, *edifier, magnifier, glorifier, venir, ſervir, fortifier, dormir, &c.*

The xiij. rule.

THe French tong hath the like names to expreſſe the numbers as the other tongs: which numbers are reduced to three kinds; for others are cardinall or principall nombers: as *un, deux, trois, quatre, cinq, cix, ſept, huit, neuf, dix, onze, douze, treize, quatorze, quinze, ſeize, dix & ſept, dix & huit, dix & neuf, vingt, trente, quarente, cinquante, ſoixante, ſeptante, huitante, nonante, cent, mille, &c.*

Others be ordinall numbers, that ſignifie and betoken order; and they are formed of the cardinall numbers, by adding *ieme* unto them: as *unieme, deuzieme, troizieme, quatrieme, cinquieme, &c.* They ſay alſo, *primiere, ſecond, tiers, &c.* but very ſeldome *quart, quint.* or higher, to ſay *ſext, ſexts, huyts, &c.*

The

The laſt ſort of number be adverbiall numbers, adding to the cardinall number this word, *foys*, as *un fois, deux fois, trois fois, quatre fois, &c.*

The xiiij. rule.

BEcauſe in the French tong this word (head) is diuerſly termed, note, that when French men ſpeake of the head materially, as it is taken for the head of a mans body, then they terme it *teſte*; but if they ſpeake of a head, as of the head of an army, a college, a country, a citie, and ſo forth figuratiuely and metaphorically, then they call it *chef*, as for example: *Ma teſte me fait mall*, taken really: but *l'homme eſt la chef de la femme, le Roy eſt le chef du royaume; & le capitaine eſt le chef de l'armee.* Intentionally.

The xv. rule.

THough the name of God be not a proper name, and declareth not his eſſence nor being, but onely taken from his office (as Plato writeth in his dialogue which is called Cratilus, and Dionyſius in his booke De diuinis operibus) yet in the French tong, as in many & almoſt all other tongs, we uſe it as a proper noune, and ſo neuer ad the article to it, but when it hath ſome other epitheton joyned with it: as *le Dieu eternel, le Dieu fort, juſte & miſericordieux a parlé, le Dieu d' Abraham, d' Iſaac, & de Iacob. Le Dieu de nos peres.* but when they name him ſimply without any other epitheton, then they ſay, *Dieu a parle, Dieu a commandé, Dieu eſt un pere miſericordieux, &c.* without the article, *le*.

The xvj. rule.

THe French men in conſtruction do ſet the nouns ſubſtantiues alwaies before the adjectiues, and the nominatiue caſe before the other caſes. And ſo they ſay, *Le pain blanc*, & not *blanc pain*: and *le Vin rouge*, not *le rouge Vin*.

Item,

Item, *la main de Iean*, not *de Iean la main*: and *le marché du ble & du poiſſon*, not *du ble & du poiſſon le marché*.

Out of this rule theſe two words *bon* and *mauvais* are excepted; for they ſay, *Bon pais, & mauvaiſe gent, Intention bonne & œuvre mauvaiſe; bon conſeiller & mauvais conſeil.*

The xvij. rule.

ITem the ablative betokening inſtrument or cauſe, commonly is put in the accuſative caſe with a prepoſition, ſo they ſay, *Nous ſommes rachetes par le ſang de Ieſus Chriſt, &c.* Sometimes in the genitive caſe with the article *de*; *O ſeigneur rempli nos cœurs de ton S. eſprit, Item, le peuple s'approche de moy de ſa bouche, & m'honnore de ſes leures, mais leur cœur eſt bien loing de moy dit le ſeigneur, &c.*

The xviij. rule.

THe French men when they aſke a part of any thing, in ſtead of the accuſative caſe, they put it in the genitive caſe, with the article of the gender which is pertaining to it: as *Ie vous prie, preſtes moy de l'argent, pour acheter des liures.* Item, *donnez moy du pain, & je vous donneray de l'argent, donnes nous du poiſſon, du formage, du vin, &c.* And not, *le poiſſon, le vin, le formage, &c.* But when they aſke all, and the whole thing, and not a part of it, then they put it in the accuſative caſe: as *Rendez moy l'argent, que je vous ay preſté.* Item, *preſte moy voſtre liure, voſtre cheval, &c.*

THE THIRD TREATISE.
Of the Pronounes.

THe Spaniſh tong uſeth the ſame pronounes that the Latine tong hath. Which are divided into three ſorts: The firſt ſort, of pronounes demonſtrative, the ſecond of pronounes poſſeſſive, and the third of pronounes relative.

Of the firſt ſort, there are but three, Yo, tu, and aquel; I, thou, and he, which are declined as the nounes with their articles.

The declenſion of the firſt perſon.

Singu.	Nom.	yo.	Plural.	noſotros.
	Gen.	de mi.		de noſotros.
	Dat.	para mi.		para noſotros.
	Acc.	a mi.		a noſotros.
	Voc.			
	Abl.	de mi.		de noſotros.

The ſecond perſon.

Singu.	Nom.	tu.	Plural.	voſotros.
	Gen.	de ti.		de voſotros.
	Dat.	para ti.		para voſotros.
	Acc.	a ti.		a voſotros.
	Voc.			
	Abl.	de ti.		de voſotros.

The third perſon.

The pronoune *ſui, ſibi, &c.* is declined in Spaniſh after this order.

Genitive ſingul.	de ſi.
Dative	para ſi.
Accuſative	a ſi.
Ablative	de ſi.

The pronoune (eſte) is thus declined.

Singu. Maſc.	Nom.	eſte.	Plural.	eſtos.
	Gen.	de eſte.		de eſtos.
	Dat.	para eſte		para eſtos.
	Acc.	a eſte.		a eſtos.
	Voc.			
	Abl.	de eſte.		de eſtos.

Sing.

Sing. fœm.	Nomin. eſta.	Plur.	eſtas.
	Genit. de eſta.		de eſtas.
	Dativ. para eſta.		para eſtas.
	Accuſ. a eſta.		a eſtas.
	Vocat.		
	Ablat. de eſta.		de eſtas.

The declenſon of Aquel.

Sing. maſc.	Nom. aquel.	Plur.	aquellos.
	Gen. de aquel.		de aquellos.
	Dat. para aquel.		para aquellos.
	Accuſ. a aquel.		a aquellos.
	Vocat.		
	Abl. de aquel.		de aquellos.

Sing. fœm.	Nom. aquella.	Plur.	aquellas.
	Gen. de aquella.		de aquellas.
	Dat. para aquella.		para aquellas.
	Acc. a aquella.		a aquellas.
	Vocat.		
	Abl. de aquella.		de aquellas.

These pronounes ſomtimes be compounded with this word miſmo: as yo miſmo, yo miſma; tu miſmo, tu miſma; eſte miſmo, eſta miſma. and ſo throughout all the caſes, adding the articles to them: as de my miſmo, de my miſma; para mi miſmo, para mi miſma; a mi miſmo, a mi miſma, &c. Examples: yo miſmo a mi miſmo no me conozco, viendo los diverſos deſſeos y contrarios que mi miſmo coraçon produzze. Item, No es maravilla que tu miſma muger te ſea infiel, pues tu lo eres a tu miſmo: y al miſmo ſeñor que te crio. Like examples might likewiſe be given in the other pronounes.

Rules for the Pronounes.

The firſt rule.

WHen pronouns demonſtrative are joined with nounes appellatives they ſerve in ſtede of articles: as eſte hombre, this man: aquella muger, yonder woman: mi hermano, tu prima: vueſtros criados y los nueſtros han reñido hoy: my brother, thy coſine: thy ſervants and ours have ſcolded to day.

The ſecond rule.

THeſe pronounes yo, tu, and aquel, do not vary; but whether they come before a verbe or before a noune; they be written ſtill after one maner. But the French men (as I will ſhew when I ſet downe rules for the French pronounes) do write theſe three pronounes otherwiſe when they come before nounes, than they do when they come before verbs; as afterwards we will by examples declare.

The third rule.

THeſe pronounes eſte and aquel, many times are put in the neuter gender, as for example. When we aſke about ſome thing that is happened: Quien a hecho eſto? quien tiene la culpa de aquello? quien ſabe eſſo?

Of the ſecond ſort of Pronounes, called Poſſeſſives.

THe Spaniſh tong hath five pronounes poſſeſſives, mio, tuyo, ſuyo, nueſtro, vueſtro, which are declined after

after the ſame maner that the nounes be declined with their articles. The feminines correſpondent to them are theſe: mia,tuya,ſuya,nueſtra and vueſtra. And of the ſingular to forme the plurall, adde onely one letter s at the end,and you have the plural: as mio,mios; tuyo,tuyos; mia,mias; tuya,tuyas.

But he that learneth the Spaniſh tong, muſt learne the uſe of theſe poſſeſſives, and when he ought to uſe them,leaſt in ſpeaking he be noted of diſcourteſie: for the common people thinketh it an ill ſaieng & diſcourteous to ſay,lo mio, lo tuyo,lo ſuyo: which the French men uſe, & which ſeemeth to them a moſt courteous kind of ſaieng. But the Spaniards uſe to joine ſome other word to theſe pronounes, which doth expreſſe the ſenſe of them: and ſay not,lo mio yo lo dare bien a pobres: but they ſay,la mia hazienda yo lo dare, &c. So that the uſe of theſe pronounes will be ſureſt, if we uſe them as adjectives, and not ſubſtantives. Where is to be noted, that when they be uſed as noune adjectives, then they loſe the laſt letter. For they ſay not, mia capa, but mi capa: tuyo coraçon, but tu coraçon. But when it is put abſolutely, then the laſt letter is alſo written and pronounced. As for example: as if one ſhould aſke, Cuya es eſta caſa? anſwer, mia; not mi. de quien es eſte caſtillo? tuyo, not tu.

Againe to make the plurall number of mi,tu,ſu,do nothing but adde s to each one. Example for al: Mi hijo; oye mis palabras, inclinando a ellas tus orejas: ama a Dios eſperando en ſus promeſas,y temiendo ſus amenazas: eſtando cierto que el es tu Dios: y tu eres ſu creatura.

The fourth rule.

When theſe pronounes make any relation of any thing, then they be alwaies written at the end of the ſentence, claud, or period, and that without any letter taken away or diminiſhed. As for example: Eſta doc-

trina

trina no es mia, mas de aquel que me embio; para que mediante ella fueſſedes hechos ſuyos.

The French men uſe theſe pronounes oftentimes in the native caſe, when they betoken poſſeſſion, ſaying *a moy, a toy, &c.* But the Spaniards ſay not, eſte es a mi, (or) a ti, (but) eſto es mio, tuyo &c. And all caſes with their articles according to the purpoſe whereof one ſpeaketh. As they ſay, Eſte preſente viene para mi, pero la carta es para ti, a mi me viene el provechio de goſarlo, mas a ti la moleſtia de reſponder, de mi no viene quexa alguna, pero de ti creo que toda la carta eſta llena. Enbiale mis encomiendas, diziendo, que los frutos de ſus arboles me han ſido agradables.

The fift rule.

The Spaniards imitate the French men in this, that in thoſe above named pronounes, they forme the acculative caſes: ſaying, me, te, ſe, ſetting them in ſtéd of datives. For where they ſhould ſay, (ſpeaking according to the right rules) mi padre a eſcripto a mi, they ſay, mi padre me hà eſcripto. Tu hermano te embia encomiendas. El hombre ſe pienſa que es algo, pero Dios dize que es vanidad, &c. And ſuch acculative caſes are alwaies ſet before the verbe.

Of the third ſort of Pronounes, called Relatives.

The firſt rule.

The Spaniſh tong uſeth theſe relatives, lo, los, la, and las, which are referred to the adverbs of place, alli and alla, which adverbs are derlined with caſes and articles as nounes, example of lo, and los, tememos el mundo, pero Chriſto lo vencio. Para los que eſtan en Chriſto, no ay cõdemnation: las quales no andan ſegun

la

la carne, mas ſegun el ſpiritu, porque las obres de la carne, ſon de las quales reſulta la muerte, pero de las del eſpiritu, reſulta vida y paz: Examples for alla, and alli, Ninguno ſubira al cielo para traer enſeñamiento a los hombres, ſi no aquel que baxo de alla, para ſer doctor y enſeñador.

The ſecond rule.

This adjective, qual, is made a relative of name or perſon, by adding the articles to it in every caſe thus, Chriſto el qual es hijo de dios nos libro del peccado, del qual eramos herederos, pagando la pena, a la qual eſtavamos condemnados, por aver treſpaſſado el mandamiento de dios del qual ſe deſviaron nueſtros, padres, por el conſejo de ſathanas. And ſo we alſo ſay, Nueſtros primeros padres los quales fueran criados con libre voluntad, deſpues de aver peccado la perdieron, dexando por herederos de captiverio, a todos aquellos los quales no recibieron el eſpiritu de regeneration.

The third rule.

These words, aquel, aquellos, aquella, aquellas, are alſo declined with articles through all the caſes, and ſo become relatives. As for example: Aquellos ſon hijos de Dios, que ſon guiados, por el ſpiritu de Dios: de aquellos es el reyno de los cielos, que padecen por la confeſſion de la verdad. Aquellas ſe llamaran verdaderamente virgines, que lo fueron de coraçon, y de ſu cuerpo; porque de aquellas, cuyos deſſeos ſon deſhoneſtos, poca eſperança puede haver que ſus hechos ſean caſtos: o lo ſeran por fuerça y encerramiento.

The fourth rule.

Of the Pronoune, Quien.

There is in the Spaniſh tong another pronoune, which they uſe when they aſke for any one, and the ſame

ſame is alſo declined with articles in all the caſes as the other before. As for example: Quien es el hijo de Dios? quien es el hijo de la virgen? para quien vino? anſwer: Para los peccadores que creyeren en el. A quien ſe manifeſta? a los contritos y humildes de coraçon: de quien huyo: de los incredulos,&c.

Note that the chiefeſt difficulty of the Spaniſh tong conſiſteth in the uſe of theſe pronounes: and therefore they that wil attaine to the knowledge of this tong, muſt diligently marke the uſe of theſe pronounes in the authors which he reades.

And now I will ſet downe rules for them that learne the French tong, touching the French tong: and ſhew the difference that is betwixt the Spaniſh and French pronounes.

Rules for the French pronounes.

AND firſt of all they be divided in three ſorts, as the Spaniſh were, vz. Demonſtratives, Poſſeſſives, and Relatives.

The table of the pronounes, I, and You, in French:

Singular.	Nominat.	*Ie* or *moy*.
		Tu, or *toy*.
	Genitive,	*de moy*.
		de toy.
	Dative,	*a moy*.
		a toy.
Plurall.	Nominat.	*Nous*.
		vous.
	Genitive,	*de nous*.
		de vous.
	Dative,	*a nous*.
		a vous.

The

The pronoune, Sui, is thus declined:

Singular { Genitive, *ſoy.* / Dative, *a ſoy.* / Accuſative, *ſe.* } It lacketh the plurall.

Declenſion of Iſte and Iſta in French.

Maſc. gend. ſing. number. { Nominative, *ce.* / Genitive, *de ce.* / Dative, *a ce.* }

The French men uſe alſo to ſay, *ceſt, de ceſt, a ceſt,* when they come before words beginning with a vowell, as hereafter, &c.

Plurall. { Nominative, *ces.* / Genitive, *de ces.* / Dative *a ces.* } or { *ceux.* / *de ceux.* / *a ceux.* }

Feminine ſingular. { Nominative, *Ceſte.* / Genitive, *de ceſte.* / Dative, *a ceſte.* }

Plurall. { Nominative, *ceſtes,* / Genitive, *de ceſtes,* / Dative, *a ceſtes,* } or { *ces.* / *de ces* / *a ces.* }

The declenſion of Ille and Illa in French.

Maſculine ſingular. { Nominative, *Il,* or *luy.* / Genitive, *de luy.* / Dative, *a luy.* }

Plurall. { Nominative, *ils, eux,* or *leurs.* / Genitive, *de eux,* or *de leurs.* / Dative, *a eux,* or *a leurs.* }

Feminine ſingular. { Nominative, *elle.* / Genitive, *de elle.* / Dative, *a elle.* }

Plurall. { Nominat. *elles,* / Genitive, *de elles.* / Dative, *a elles.* } or { *leurs.* / *de leurs.* / *a leurs.* }

They ſay alſo, *leur, de leur, a leur,* as wel in the feminine gender as in the maſculine, when they ſpeak of any thing onely in the ſingular number: as *ſois tel a tes amis eſtans en adverſité, que tu eſtois en leur proſperité.* Item, *Ces gens de bien ont perdue tous leurs biens & expoſé leur vie pour ſouſtenir la verité, &c.*

There is another pronoune, which is thus declined:

Maſc. ſing.	Nominat.	*Celuy.*	Plur.	Nominat.	*ceux.*
	Genitive,	*de celuy.*		Genitive,	*de ceux.*
	Dative,	*a celuy.*		Dative,	*a ceux.*
Fem. ſing.	Nominat.	*Celle.*	Plur.	Nominat.	*celles.*
	Genitive,	*de celle.*		Genitive,	*de celles.*
	Dative,	*a celle.*		Dative,	*a celles.*

Note that theſe pronounes are ſometimes compounded, and that in both genders. Example: *Ceſtuy ci, celuy la, ceux cy, ceux la.* Nevertheleſſe, the compounds in ſignification differ nothing from the others, but onely in uſe, as hereafter, &c.

Rules of the firſt ſort of Pronounes, to wit, of Demonſtratives.

The firſt rule.

IF the pronounes be ſet before nounes appellatives they ſerve in ſtead of articles and of nounes appellatives they make them nounes (as the French men call them) appropriated. As for example: *Ceſt homme, ceſte femme, mon eſtude, tes livres, mes auditeurs, ton couſin, ſes ſerviteurs, &c.*

The

The ſecond rule.

THeſe pronounes I, thou, and he, in French, if they be ioined to a verb, then they be all pronounced after this maner, *Ie, tu, il*: as for example: *Ie ſay une ſeule choſe (dit Socrates) ceſt que je ne ſayrien. Item, Si tu argues le meſchant, & il reçoit ta correction, tu as gaigné ſon ame, mais s' il ne l'oit point, il mourra en ſon impieté, & tu ſeras excuſé devant le ſeigneur, &c.*

But when they be ſet by themſelves, then they be written thus, *moy, toy, luy*, like if one aſke, who hath done this? the French man anſwereth, *moy, toy*, or *luy*, but not, *je, tu, il*. And if he ioine any verbe to the pronoune, then he ſayeth, *je l'ay fait*, or *tu l'as fait, &c.* And this is onely underſtood of the nominatiue caſe, for in the other caſes they uſe to ſay, *moy*, as for example. *Mon ami eſcoute moy, fay moy ce bien, cognoy toy meſme, & garde toy bien de meſdire d'autruy: ſi ton ennemi a faim, donne luy a manger: s' il a ſoif, donne luy a boyre, car en ce faiſant, tu luy aſſembleras charbons de feu ſur ſa teſte, &c.*

The third rule.

THe pronounes, Iſte and ille, in French, if they be ſet by themſelves without any ſubſtantiue by them, then they be thus pronounced, *Ceſtuy ci, celuy la*, as we may ſée in this example. *Ceſtuy ci eſt homme de bien & ceſtuy la eſt un meſchant. Ceſtuy cy dit quela ſcience eſt ſobrieté aux jeunes & ſoulas aux vieils, richeſſes aux poures, & honneur aux riches; mais celuy la le contredit.* Item, if one aſke, who did this? the French man anſwereth, *ceſtuy ci*, or *celuy la*. But if theſe pronounes be ioined with any noune ſubſtantiue expreſſed, and the ſame noune begin with a vowell, then they pronounce *ceſt*, and when the noune beginneth not with a vowell, they ſay onely *ce*: example, *ce pain eſt bon, mais ce vin eſt mauvais, ce conſeil me plait, & ceſt honneur*

me deplait. Ceſt homme penſe manger les charettes toutes ferrées, mais tout ſon cas tombera en fumée, &c. The ſame is to be underſtood of the pronounes, Iſta and Illa, which being ſet by themſelves without any noune are written, *ceſte cy, celle la.* Example: *Ceſte cy eſt la femme vertueuſe, la quelle Salomon a deſcrite, en ſes proverbs, & celle la, eſt un debauchée & inconſtante, &c.* But if thoſe pronounes be joined to ſome noune ſubſtantive, then they ſay onely *ceſte*, or *celle*; example, *Ceſte ſcience ne s'apprend point en dormant*; *ceſte doctrine eſt veritable, & celle eſt fauſe*: but they ſay not, *ceſte cy doctrine ou ſcience, &c.*

The fourth rule.

THeſe pronounes *ce*, and *ceſt*, have but one ſignification, and one of them betokeneth no more than the other; but yet they be diverſly uſed: for if the word which followeth begin with a vowell, then the French men uſe *ceſt*, if with a conſonant, then *ce*; example. *Ce grand dieu eternel a envoyé ceſt ange a ceſt homme pour luy ſignifier ſa volonté*: and not *ceſt grand dieu, ce ange*, (or) *ce homme*. The cauſe of this is becauſe the French tong doth as nære as poſſiblie it can ſhun the concurrence and méting of two vowels, which are never pronounced both, but the one taken away.

The fift rule.

WHen theſe pronounes demonſtratives, Iſte and ille in French, ſhew any inanimated things, then the French men declare them by theſe words, *cecy, cela*: example, *Qu'eſt cecy? que ſignifie cela? Cecy duit bien amoy: & cela a vous.* Item, *Faites cela vous, & les autres feront cecy, &c.*

The ſixt rule.

NOte that the French men in their compoſition uſe *cy*, when they ſhew things at hand, hard by, but when

when they ſhew or demonſtrate things a far off, they uſe *la*; example, *ce belitre cy me faſchefort, mais ceſt hypocrite la me faſche encore d'avantage*. Item, *cecy eſt bon, mais cela eſt mauvais*.

The ſeventh rule.

THis pronoune, ſuus, if it be ſet at the end of the word, the French men write it *ſoy*, but if it be ſet before the word, then they allwaies ſay, *ſe*, as for example, *Se ſage (dit Bias) porte tous ſes biens avec ſoy*. Item, *l'hypocrite ſe juſtifie ſoy meſme, mais le juſte n'eſtime rien de ſoy*. Item, *Qui bien ſe mire, bien ſe void, & qui bien ſe void, bien ſe cognoit, & qui bien ſe cognoit, peu ſe priſe, & qui peuſe priſe, ſage eſt*.

The eight rule.

IF you adde this word *meſme*, unto the former pronounes, they will be anſwerable and correſpondent to thoſe pronounes which the Spaniards forme with this word miſmo (or) miſma. Example in French: *Moy meſme, toy meſme, ſoy meſme, nous meſmes, vous meſmes, eux meſmes, ceſtuy cy meſme, ceſtuy la meſme, ceux meſmes qui vous ont dit cela, l'ont dit auſſi a moy meſme, &c*. In Spaniſh, Yo miſmo, tu miſmo, &c. I my ſelfe, thou thy ſelfe, &c. But of this rule are excepted, *je, tu, il*, which admit no ſuch compoſition. For the French man ſaith not, *je meſme, tu meſme, il meſme*: but, *moy meſme, toy meſme, &c*.

Of the ſecond kind of Pronounes, which the Latins call Poſſeſſives.

THe pronounes poſſeſſives in the French tong are five: *Mon, ton, ſon, noſtre*, and *voſtre*. Theſe are uttered and declined in two maners, in all genders and numbers

numbers, bicauſe ſometimes they be pronounced poſſeſſively betokening poſſeſſion, and ſometims relatively betokening relation. The three firſt poſſeſſives are pronounced after this ſort in the maſculine gender, *mon, ton, ſon,* and in the feminine, *ma, ta, ſa.* But when they be taken relatively, then they be written thus, *mien, tien, ſien,* in the maſculine gender: and in the feminine, *mienne, tienne, ſienne:* and to forme the plural number you muſt adde an *s.* In the tables following you may plainly ſée an example for all. In the which we will ſet downe the declenſion of each pronoune by it ſelfe with it caſes and articles.

A table of theſe pronounes, Mine, Thine, and His, taken poſſeſſively.

Maſculine gender ſingular number.	Nominative,		*Mon, ton, ſon.*
	Genitive,	*de*	*mon, ton, ſon.*
	Dative,	*a*	*mon, ton, ſon.*
Plural maſculine.	Nominative,		*mes, tes, ſes.*
	Genitive,	*de*	*mes, tes, ſes.*
	Dative,	*a*	*mes, tes, ſes.*

The

The table of theſe pronounes, Mine, thine, and his, taken poſſeſſively in the feminine gender.

Singular feminin	Nominative,		ma, ta, ſa.
	Genitive,	de	ma, ta, ſa.
	Dative,	a	ma, ta, ſa.

The plurall is like to the maſculine.

Table of the pronounes, Mine, thine, his, taken relatively.

Maſculine ſingul.	Nominative,	le	mien, tien, ſien.
	Genitive,	du	mien, tien, ſien.
	Dative,	au	mien, tien, ſien.
Plural maſculine.	Nominative,	les	miens, tiens, ſiens.
	Genitive,	des	miens, tiens, ſiens.
	Dative,	aux	miens, tiens, ſiens.

Feminin

Feminin ſingular	Nominative,	la	*mienne, tienne, ſienne.*
	Genitive,	de la	*mienne, tienne, ſienne.*
	Dative,	a la	*mienne, tienne, ſienne.*
Plurall feminine.	Nominative,	les	*miennes, tiennes, ſiennes.*
	Genitive,	des	*miennes, tiennes, ſiennes.*
	Dative,	aux	*miennes, tiennes, ſiennes.*

The other two pronounes poſſeſſives, Our and Your, poſſeſſively and abſolutely taken, are pronounced after this order: *noſtre*, our: *voſtre*, your. But in the plurall number the French men ſay, *nos*, *vos*. And when they be taken relatively, then they be pronounced in the ſingular, *noſtre*, *voſtre*, and in the plurall, *noſtres*, *voſtres*.

The table of theſe pronounes *Noſtre*, *voſtre*, taken poſſeſſively.

Maſculin ſingular	Nominative,		*Noſtre, voſtre.*
	Genitive,	de	*noſtre, voſtre.*
	Dative,	a	*noſtre, voſtre.*

Plurall

Plural maſculine.	Nominative,		*nos*, *vos*.
	Genitive,	*de*	*nos*, *vos*.
	Dative,	*a*	*nos*, *vos*.

The table of the ſame pronounes, *noſtre* and *voſtre*, taken relatively.

Maſculin ſingular	Nominative,	*le*	*noſtre*, *voſtre*.
	Genitive,	*du*	*noſtre*, *voſtre*.
	Dative,	*au*	*noſtre*, *voſtre*.
Plural maſculine.	Nominative,	*les*	*noſtres*, *voſtres*.
	Genitive,	*des*	*noſtres*, *voſtres*.
	Dative,	*aux*	*noſtres*, *voſtres*.

The feminine is declined like the maſculine, as wel in the ſingular number as in the plurall; onely changing the maſculine articles in feminine.

Rules of the ſecond kind of Pronounes.

The firſt rule.

THeſe thrée pronounes, *mon*, *ton*, and *ſon*, abſolutely ſet, comming immediately before a noune ſubſtantive, the French men pronounce them thus, *mon*, *ton*, *ſon*; in the maſculine termination: and in the feminine, *ma*, *ta*, *ſa*. And in the plurall number, *mes*, *tes*, *ſes*, in both genders. And this is to be underſtood as well in a ſpéech or ſentence, as in the bare words. Example: *Mon*

fils eſcoute ma voix, & enten mes paroles : Aye en admiration l'eternel ton Dieu, en toutes ſes œuvres. cognoy le en ſa parole, & te dedie totalement à ſon ſervice : lors il beniray toy, ta feme, tes enfans, &c. Telle amitié te porteron tes enfans, comme tu auras porte à ton pere, & à ta mere. Item, *ne reproche à aucun ſa poverte. Aime ton Dieu ſur toutes choſes, & ton prochaine, comme toy meſme.*

But if theſe pronounes be taken relatively, without any noune ſubſtantive expreſſed but onely vnderſtood, then be they ſet in the end of the ſentence, or reaſon, and are pronounced thus, *Mien, tien, ſien,* in the maſculine gender, & in the feminine, *Mienne, tienne, ſienne;* as may be ſeen in this example: *Ceſte doctrine, n'eſt pas mienne, mais de celuy qui m'a envoyé.* Item, *les arbres ſont tiens, mais les fruicts ſont miens; car je les ay achetes à poids d'argent.* Item, *nous diviſerons tellement ceſt œuf avec noſtre compagnon, que le jaune ſera mien, & le blanc tien, & la cocque ſera ſienne, &c.*

And out of propoſition or ſentence in bare words they ſay after this order: *De qui eſt ce conſeil?* To this they anſwer: *mien, tien* or *ſien. De qui ſont ces enfans?* they anſwer: *miens, tiens,* or *ſiens.*

And according to the opinion of thoſe that meane to ſpeake after the pureſt and fineſt maner, in ſtéd of ſaieng, *mien, tien, ſien,* we ought to ſay, *a moy, a toy, a ſoy.* and *a luy.* as in this example: *Ceſte doctrine eſt a moy: ces arbres ſont a toy: mays le fruict eſt a moy.* Nevertheleſſe in the common uſe of ſpeaking the French men uſe much to ſay, *Mien, tien, ſien, &c.*

The ſecond rule.

THeſe pronounes feminines, *Ma, ta, ſa,* are never put before nounes of the feminine gender which begin with a vowell: but in ſtéd of feminine pronounes they put the maſculine, *mon, ton, ſon,* which they do to ſhun the κακοφωνία or ill ſound, which the French men thinke committed when two vowels concur and méete togither. Example:

ample: *Mon ame, ſon egliſe, ton ingratitude:* and not, *Ma ame, ſa egliſe ta ingratitude*; but this woꝛd, *amie* is excepted out of the rule. Foꝛ they ſay *m'amie*. The ſtrangers that will learne to ſpeake the French tong muſt take great heed and diligence in obſerving this rule, leaſt they commit ſome incongruitie when they ſpeake, in joining the pꝛonouns with the nounes.

The third rule.

THe French men almoſt continually uſe theſe pꝛonounes, *me, te, ſe*, in ſtæd of ſaieng *A moy, a toy, a ſoy, &c.* Foꝛ whereas following the Grammar rules they ought to ſay, *Vous aves eſcrit a moy*, they commonly and coꝛruptly ſay, *Vous m'aves eſcrit*. Item they ſay, *Ie te ren ce que tu m' avois preſté*, where they ought to ſay, *Ie ren a toy ce que tu avoyt preſté à moy*. Item: *Ceſt homme la ſe plaiſt en ſes paroles, & ſe faict plus de mal, qu'il ne penſe &c.* This maner of ſpeaking now adaies is the commoneſt and moſt uſed among the French men, ſaieng, *me, te, ſe*. And thereforꝛe the ſtrangers and ſuch as learne the French tong, muſt note this diligently.

In the plurall number they are accuſtomed to ſay. *Ie ne vous donneray rien*, in ſtæd of *je ne donneray rien a vous*. Item, *Cela nous appartient*, in ſtæd of, *cela appartient a nous, &c.* This oꝛder of ſpeaking is now ſo much in uſe, that if a man do leave it and pꝛonounce accoꝛding to the rule, he ſhould be accounted ignoꝛant and one not ſkilfull in the tong: beſides it were a thing impoſſible, to coꝛrect the ſame maner of ſpeaking by art, bicauſe the comminalty and people hath receiued it as it were foꝛ a fine kinde of ſpæch.

The fourth rule.

THeſe pꝛonouns, *me, te, ſe*, of what caſe ſoeuer they be, datiue oꝛ accuſatiue, they be alwaies ſet befoꝛe the verbe, wherewith they be joyned. And that without in-

terpoſing or putting any word betwixt any of the ſaid pronounes and the verbe. As in this example appæreth: *je me tay,& tu te vantes trop: ne te fie point en ta proſperité. je ne te failliray jamais. Vous me faites tort.* Item, *ſe meſchan ſe flatte,& ſe trompe en ſes paroles,&c.*

And note that what we have ſaid of theſe pronouns in the ſingular number, it ought alſo to be underſtood of the plurall, *nous vous,leur.* As in this example following: *je vous donne cecy a la pareille.* Item, *je vous prie de nous faire ce pluiſir maintenant; & une autrefois nous vous en ferons un autre.* Item, *vous nous ſervez fidelement,auſſy nous vous payons treſ-bien: faites venir vos enfans,& je leur donneray une piece d'argent; ce ſera pour leurs eſtraines,&c.* So that theſe genitives plurall, Of them, or Of you, and the datives are alwaies expreſſed and declared by one of theſe two words, *leur,* or *leurs.* As in this example we may note: *les hommes imprudens,mal aviſez,& mal conſeyllez,ſouvente fois mettent leur corps & leurs biens en grand hazart.* Item, *les meſchans ſervent a leurs convoitiſes, auſſi mal heure leur en advient,&c.*

The fift rule.

IN the French tong there be folwer maner of words, that immediately after them require a verbe. And firſt theſe pronounes, *me,te,ſe.* Secondly, the relatives. Thirdly, the negations. Fourthly, thoſe which the Grammarians call (perſonas agentes.) Example for all. As if one ſhould aſke, *Me voulez vous reveler voſtre ſecret?* The other anſwereth negatively, *Ie ne le vous reveleray jamais.* And affirmatively, *Ie le vous reveleray quelque jour,&c. Voſtre faute eſt ſi grande, que je ne la vous puis perdonner, s'adreſſe donc a ce grand Dieu immortel, qui a toute puiſſance au ciel & en la terre,&c.*

The ſixt rule.

THeſe two pronounes Our and your, poſſeſſively and abſolutely taken, are declared in the French tong by theſe

theſe two words, *noſtre* and *voſtre*, in the ſingular number: and *nos* and *vos*, in the plurall number. But being relatively taken they ſay, *noſtres* and *voſtres* in the plurall: with the article belonging to their caſe. As may eaſily be ſeene in this example: *Nos amis ſont venus, & les voſtres ſont demoures. Reformes un peu vos mœurs, & nous reformerons les noſtres: voſtre parole eſt bonne, mais vos mœurs ne valent rien.* Item, *faites raiſon a nos ſerviteurs, & nous le fairons aux voſtres, &c.*

The ſeventh rule.

THe five ſaid pronounes when they be taken poſſeſſively and abſolutely, alwaies require a noune appellative expreſſed, and in the nominative caſes put of the article, but not in the other caſes, imitating the proper nounes. But if the ſaid pronounes be taken relatively, then contrarie to the former rule they keepe their articles and be very ſeldome joined with a nounе appellative. As in this example: *Mon honneur eſt le tien, & ton profit le ſien. Son bien eſt le noſtre, Noſtre ſalut eſt le voſtre: & voſtre ſalut eſt noſtre gloire.*

Of the third kind of Pronounes, which are called Relatives.

IN the French tong their be divers ſorts of pronounes relatives. Others be of name and perſon onely, as *qui, le, la*: others be of place, and of ſuch there is onely one, and that is, *y*. as in this example appeareth: *Nous eſtions eſgarez de la voye de juſtice & verite: mais Chriſt de ſa grace nous y a ramenez.* Item, *j'ay eſte une, fois ſur la mer, mays je n'y returneray jamays, &c.*

Rules of theſe Pronounes.

THeſe pronouns, *le*, and *la*, when they come by a verbe, then they be alwaies relatives, but when they come before

before a noune then they be articles, as for example: *A tard ſe repent le rat, quand par la queve le tient le chat,* that is to ſay, Very late repenteth the rat, when by the taile holds him the cat. *Quand orgueil precede, la honte & le dommage le ſuyvent de bien pres.* Item, *la vraye ſapience vient du ciel, & le ſeigneur la donne aqu'il veut, &c.*

The ſecond rule.

THe adjective *quel,* (which the Spaniards call qual, and we in Engliſh ſay, which,) is made a pronoune relative of name or perſon in all genders and numbers; by ſetting any of theſe articles, *le,* or *la,* before it. As for example: *Ceſt par un ſeul Ieſu Chriſt, que nous ſommes ſauves; le quel nous a eſté fait juſtice, redemption, ſatisfaction, &c. L'apoſtre S. Paul nous a preſché une doctrine entiere, la quelle nous menera a perfection: ſi nous la voulons ſuivre: mon enfant amaſſe toy les richeſſes, les quelles ne periſſent jamays.*

The third rule.

THe pronounes which the Spaniards pronounce, el, and Engliſh men, he, the French men call *celuy,* which alſo is made a pronoune relative of name or perſon by ſetting the letter *s* before it, at the beginning. As for example: *celuy qui eſt beau, & parle vilainement, iceluy tire un couſteau de plomb d'une gaine d'yvoire, dit Diogenes.* Item, *celuy qui fera bien, iceluy trouvera le bien et celle qui fera mal, icelle auſſi trouvera le mal, et ceux qui ſe meront benediction, iceux recueilliront mal heur et malediction.*

The fourth rule.

LAſtly note that the pronouns relatives in the French tong are nine: videlicet, five ſingle or ſimple ones, *le, la, qui, y, en.* and fower compounds, which are theſe, *lequel, laquelle, iceluy,* and *icelle:* which are declined after the order of the nounes in both numbers and genders. Like as *lequel,*

lequel,duquel,auquel,leſquels,deſquels,auſquels,iceluy,d'iceluy a iceluy,iceux,d'iceux,a iceux,&c. The ſame is to be vnderſtood of the feminine gender: like as *laquelle* and *icelle*. And alſo of the relatiue, *qui*, which is thus declined: *qui,de qui, a qui*, and that in both genders and numbers. As appeareth by this example: *Longue corde tire, qui la mort d'autruy deſire*: that prouerbe do the Spaniards thus write; Luenga cuerda menea, quien a otro la muerte deſſea. In Engliſh, A long thrid doth he frame, That anothers death doth claime. Item, *Sage eſt, qui par autruy ſe chaſtie,&c.*

THE FOVRTH TREATISE.

Of the Verbe.

THe Spaniſh tong hath the ſame kind of verbes, moodes, tenſes, numbers, and perſons, as the Latin and French tong. There is this onely difference betwixt them, that it hath not any paſſiues, as hereafter we ſhall ſhew.

The conjugations by the which the Spaniſh verbs be declined, are three: and they be known by the infinitiues. For the verbs of the firſt conjugation forme their infinitiue moode alwaies in ar: as adorar, orar, invocar, comprar.

The ſecond conjugation formeth the infinitiue in er: as leer, vender, poner, tener, &c.

The third formeth the infinitiue moode in ir: as regir, oir, ſentir, permitir, &c.

Becauſe the cheefe difficultie of the Spaniſh tong doth conſiſt in the knowledge of well declining the verbs, and finding

finding the moodes and tenſes: that the ſtranger may ſomwhat the eaſier attaine to the knowledge of the ſame; I will heere ſet certaine generall rules, which ſhall ſtand them in ſtæde of advertiſements and notes, before they come to the conjugations.

Of the preſent tenſe of the Indicative moode.

TO find the conjugation of every verbe, we muſt only marke the ſecond perſon ſingular of the indicative mood: for if the laſt letter of the ſame perſon being an s, be turned into an r, then is the infinitive of the ſame verbe formed, & the conjugation knowen. Like as, Amo, amas, amar: adoro, adoras, adorar; the firſt conjugation. Como, comes, comer: defiendo, defiendes, defiender; the ſecond conjugation. But in the third conjugation the e muſt be changed in i, and the s in r: as, Oygo, oyes, oir: eſcrivo, eſcrives, eſcrivir: induzgo, induzes, induzir, &c.

They that are acquainted with the Latin tong, ſhall learne to know the conjugation by this meanes. All the Latine words that be uſed in the Spaniſh tong, if they be of the firſt conjugation in the Latine, then they be alſo of the firſt conjugation in the Spaniſh.

Item, all ſuch verbs as in the Latine tong be of the ſecond or third conjugation, they be referred to the ſecond conjugation in the Spaniſh tong.

And all the verbs of the fourth conjugation in the Latine tong, are put in the third conjugation among the Spaniards.

Furthermore, me thinks it were not amiſſe to make a certaine agrement and correſpondence betwixt every tenſe and moode, that they may the eaſier and with leſſe paines be formed, and declined.

So that each preſent tenſe is formed of the preſent indicative, and of the firſt preterperfect tenſe, each other preterperfect tenſe: and of the firſt future, alſo each other future.

Of

Of the preſent tenſe in the Indicative moode, and that in the firſt conjugation.

The firſt perſon ſingular of the indicative moode, what conjugation ſoever, alwaies endeth in o. As for example: Poſſeo, vendo, oygo, &c.

The ſecond perſon of the verbs of the firſt conjugation alwaies end in as: as tu deſeas, tu compras.

Now, taking away the laſt letter s. you forme the preſent tenſe in the imperative moode: as amas; take away s, and remaines ama.

But to forme the preſent tenſe optative you muſt adde to the ſecond perſon preſent indicative this ſillable, ſe: as amas; put ſe to it, and it is amaſſe, &c.

The preſent tenſe ſubjunctive is alſo formed of the ſame perſon of the indicative moode by taking away the laſt letter s, & changing the a next before it into e: as amas; take away s and there remains ama: now turne the laſt a into e; and it is ame; But the preſent tenſe infinitive is formed of the ſaid ſecond perſon, by turning s into r: as amas; turne s into r, and the infinitive is formed: amas, amar; compras, comprar; andas, andar, &c.

Of the preſent tenſe in the ſecond and third conjugation.

The verbs of the ſecond and third conjugation forme the ſecond perſon of the preſent tenſe indicative alwaies in es; and the third perſon in e.

The preſent tenſe imperative is formed of the ſecond perſon ſingular of the preſent tenſe indicative, taking away the s.

The preſent tenſe optative is formed of the ſaid perſon interpoſing this letter i before the laſt e; and joyning this ſyllable ſe, after the e; as for example: vendes, interpoſe

poſe i before the laſt e; and it wil be, vendies: adde ſe, and it maketh the preſent tenſe optative vendieſſe; corres, corrieſſe.

The preſent tenſe infinitive is formed, by changing s into r vendes, vender, &c. But in deed to forme al the tenſes after this ſort, it were difficult, and very hard: for there are ſo many exceptions that without great trouble to the learner one might hardly ſet downe rules for all. So that I wiſh them to learne this rather by uſe than by art: and eſpecially in the verbes of the third conjugation.

Of the preterimperfect tenſe.

The preterimperfect tenſe is formed of the ſecond perſon ſingular of the preſent tenſe; changing s into va; as for example: Amas, amava; compras, comprava; enſeñas, enſeñava, &c. But the verbs of the ſecond and third conjugations forme their termination in ia. As for example: hazia, dezia, corregia, &c. As we will at large ſhew when we come to ſpeake of them. The imperfect tenſe of the optative is formed of the ſaid ſecond perſon of the indicative mode; changing the letter s, in the ſyllable ra; as for example, amas, amara; enſeñas, enſeñara, &c.

Of the preterperfect tenſe.

The formation of this tenſe is the hardeſt of al others; inſomuch that there can be no certaine rules given of it: bicauſe of the multitude of exceptions.

But for the moſt part commonly all the preterperfect tenſes indicative in the firſt & ſecond conjugation end in e; as anduve, truche, tome, &c: and in the third conjugation in i; as corregi, oy, conſenti, &c.

The formation of the other perſons may be eaſily learned by uſe, reading the tables that ſhall follow hereafter.

The preterpluperfect tenſes of the infinitive and all the other modes, & the preterperfect tenſes alſo are compounded

pounded with the Latine verbe called, habeo, habes, &c. and alſo with the participle of the verbs. As for example: Yo avia amado, uvieſſe amado, avia dicho, abre hecho, abre comprado, uve traido, aver dexado. As we ſay in Engliſh I had loved: I would to God I had loved, &c. But at the end of theſe rules among the other conjugations, I will ſet downe the conjugation of the ſame verbe habeo, in Spaniſh: that yée may be acquainted with the uſe of the ſame word.

Of the future.

ALl the futures of the indicative mode alwaies end in e; and have the accent on the laſt ſillable, being formed of the infinitive by adding an e; as for example: amar, amarè: comer, comerè: dormir, dormirè: ſaltar, ſaltarè: defender, defenderè: comprar, comprarè: juzgar, juzgare: acabar, acabarè, &c. And this in all the thrée conjugations.

Of the imperative moode.

THe imperative mode hath one onely tenſe in the Spaniſh tong. Which tenſe ſerveth indifferently, and is ſometimes uſed as the preſent, and ſometimes as the future tenſe: as occaſion is offered unto them that ſpeake, which will ſone be knowne by them that are a little exerciſed in the tong.

Of the optative moode.

THe optative mode in the Spaniſh tong hath five tenſes as in the Latin tong.

The preſent tenſe of the firſt conjugation endeth in aſſe; as for example: amaſſe, compraſſe, &c.

The preſent tenſe in the ſecond and third conjugation end in ieſſe; like as, hizieſſe, tuvieſſe, dormieſſe, anduvieſſe, prometieſſe, &c.

The preterimperfect tenſe in the firſt conjugation is

formed in ara; as amara, mirara, contara, tratara, comprara, &c.

In the ſecond and third conjugation the preterimperfect optative doth end in era: like as hiziera, puſiera, dormiera, corriera, &c.

The preterperfect and pluperfect tenſes are formed with the verbe *Habeo*, and the participles paſſives. Example: uviera amado, uviera comprado, uviera dormido, uviera marefcido, &c. And in the pluperfect tenſe, uvieſſe comido, uvieſſe bevido, uvieſſe traido, &c.

The future when it is of the firſt conjugation, then it beginneth in e: as comprè, templè, enſeñè, maxquè, &c. In the ſecond and third conjugation the future endeth in a: haga, duerma, corra, defienda, &c.

Of the Subjunctive moode.

THis moode hath his tenſes like the optative.

The preſent tenſe hath the ſelfeſame terminations as the future optative.

The preterimperfect tenſe is like the preſent and preterimperfect tenſe in the optative.

The preterperfect and pluperfect tenſes are altogither like the ſame tenſes in the optative moode, in termination: but in ſenſe nevertheleſſe much different.

For in the optative, when we wiſh for any thing in Spaniſh, we uſe this word, Oxala, or this word, plugieſſe, joining it to the verb. And in the ſubjunctive, Como. As for example, in the optative moode, we ſay thus in the Spaniſh language: oxala yo amaſſe tanto a Dios, como el deſſea q ie yo le ame, plugieſſe al Señor, que jo fueſſe ya deſatado delte cuerpo mortal.

Example for the ſubjunctive moode. Como yo uvieſſe oydo munchas vezes las bozes de Dios, nunca le qui ſe reſponder; como yo ſupieſſe bien la voluntad de Dios, hize contra ella.

Of

Of the Infinitive moode.

WE haue alreadie in a maner ſhewed all the formations of the infinitiue aboue, for,

The firſt conjugation ends in ar.

The ſecond in er.

The third in ir.

As for the preterperfect tenſe and the future, they be compounded with the verbe, *Habeo, habes,* and the participles paſſiues.

Note that the preſentenſe of the infinitiue moode doth almoſt alwaies require de, or en; as for example: *Tenga* el hombre cuenta, de huyer de los vicios: acuerdeſe de reverenciar a Dios, &c.

Of the Gerunds.

The French tong hath no gerunds, but vtter them by circumloquutions: But there is great uſe of them in the Spaniſh tong. As they ſay in Spaniſh: Vengo de oyr la palabra de dios; en acabando de orar, yre a tratar mis negotios. Haziendo, comiendo, dormiendo, &c. And in deed theſe gerunds in do, of the ablatiue caſe be the commoneſt, and moſt uſed. The other terminations, may be rather called infinitiues than gerunds.

Of the Supines.

As touching the ſupines; the Spaniſh & French tong haue no uſe of them.

The Spaniards in ſtead of the ſupine uſe the infinitiue by putting the prepoſition a before it; as for example: Voy a oyr ſermon, ire a hazer cuentas, &c.

And thus much I thought to note of the verbs generally, before we come to the conjugations of them, that I ſhould not be driuen afterward to repeat one thing oftentimes.

Now

Now we ſhall not do amiſſe, if we ſet downe an example of each conjugation particularly, that according to the ſame all the other verbs of the ſame conjugation, may with leſſe difficultie be learnd, how it ought to be formed and declined.

But bicauſe the verbs of the active voice and ſuch as ſignifie action, muſt be declined with the verbe *habeo*, and the paſſives of the other verbe *ſum, es, eſt*, I thinke it beſt firſt to ſet downe the maner how them two verbs ought to be declined: that afterward we may learne the eaſier to decline and forme all the other verbs.

The verbe *habeo*, in the Spaniſh tong.
The preſent tenſe.

Sing.	Yo he,	Plu.	Noſotros hemos,
	Tu has,		Voſotros haveys,
	Aquel ha.		Aquellos han.

The preſent tenſe of the indicative in French, ſhall follow afterward, and in Engliſh alſo.

The preterimperfect tenſe.

Sing.	Yo avia,	Plu.	Noſotros aviamos,
	Tu avias,		Voſotros aviades,
	Aquel avia.		Aquellos avian.

As touching the orthographie and right ſpelling of this verbe in the Spaniſh tong, ſome write it alwaies with an h, in each termination, and others without h; according to the pronunciation uſed in each ſeverall ſhire, where they be borne in. Item ſome ſay uve, and others, ove. But as for this diverſitie in writing, every man may freely do as it pleaſeth him: But here we do obſerve the Andaluzian and Sevillan maner of pronuntiation.

The

The preteperfect tenſe.

Sing. yo uve, tu uviſte, aquel uvo. Plu. noſotros uvimos, voſotros uviſtes, aquellos uvieron.

The preterpluperfect tenſe.

Sing. yo avia avido, tu avias avido, aquel avia avido Plu. noſotros aviamos avido, voſotros aviades avido, aquellos avian avido.

The future tenſe.

Sing. yo aure, tu auras, aquel aura. Plu. noſotros auremos, voſotros aureis, aquellos auran.

Imperative mode, preſent tenſe.

Sing. tu ayas, aquel aya. Plu. voſotros aved, aquellos ayan.

The firſt termination of this mode commonly is taken from the verbe *teneo, tenes, &c.* So likewiſe the future tenſe of the optative and preſent tenſe of the ſubjunctive. So that the Spaniards commonly uſe this imperative, Ten tu, Tened aquel, &c.

The optative mode.

In the optative we muſt obſerve this, that in all terminations as well ſingular as plurall, we muſt uſe this word, Oxala, or elſe this, Pluguieſſe a Dios, in ſtead of that the Latiniſts ſay Vtinam, the French men, *Pleut a Dieu que*, and the Engliſh men, Would to God, &c.

The

The preſent tenſe.

Sing. oxala que	yo uvieſſe,	Plu.	noſotros uvieſſemos,
	tu uvieſſes,		voſotros uvieſſedes,
	aquel uvieſſe.		aquellos uvieſſen.

The imperfect tenſe.

Sing. oxala que	yo uviera,	Plu	noſotros uvieramos,
	tu uvieras,		voſotros uvierades,
	aquel uviera.		aquellos uvieran.

The preterperfect tenſe.

Sing. oxala que	yo aya avido,	Plu	noſotros ayamos avido,
	tu ayas avido,		voſotros ayays avido,
	aquel aya avido.		aquellos ayan avido.

The pluperfect tenſe.

Sing. oxala que	yo uvieſſe avido,	Plu	noſotr. uvieſſemos avido
	tu uvieſſe avido,		voſotr. uvieſſedes avido,
	aq. uvieſſe avido		aquellos uvieſſen avido.

The future tenſe, Oxala que

Sing.	yo aya,	Plu.	noſotros ayamos,
	tu ayas,		voſotros ayays.
	aquel aya.		aquellos ayan.

Of the ſubjunctive mode.

The ſubjunctive mode is altogither like the optative, for, The preſent tenſe is like the future tenſe in the former mode. And the preterimperfect, perfect, and pluperfect tenſes be all a like in this and the former mode: but that in ſtead of oxala, they uſe in this mode, quando: viſto que. which the French men call, *quand; veu que.* and in Engliſh we ſay, When, ſeeing that, &c.

The

The infinitive mode.

The preſent tenſe, Aver, Some men
The preterperfect tenſe, Aver avido. write with h.

Note that when the Spaniard will ſay or expreſſe any thing by the future tenſe of this infinitive mode, he doth not onely uſe this word aver, but alſo addeth ſome other ſtrange word unto it to ſhun the κακοφωνία or ill ſound; for elſe he ſhould ſay: Aver de aver, which repetition doth ſeeme abſurd to the eare: And therefore in ſtéd of repeating this word, he taketh ſome other verbe, and adding it to the preſent tenſe, ſupplieth the future. As for example: Eſpero aver bueno concluſion de mi negocio: Cierto eſtoy de aver paz exterior, ſi yo la tengo con Dios en mi conſcientia, &c.

Now followeth the conjugation, which the Latins cal *Sum es fui, &c.*

The indicative mode, and preſent tenſe. Indicativo preſente.

Sing.	yo ſoy,	Plu.	noſotros ſomos,
	tu eres,		voſotros ſoys,
	aquel es.		aquellos ſon.

The preterimperfect tenſe. Præterito imperfecto

Sing.	yo era,	Plu.	noſotros eramos,
	tu eras,		voſotros erades,
	aquel era.		aquellos eran.

The preterperfect tenſe. Præterito perfecto.

Sing.	yo fue,	Plu.	noſotros fuemos,
	tu fueſte,		voſotros fueſtes,
	aquel fue.		aquellos fueron.

The pluperfect tenſe compounded. Præterito pluſquam perfecto compueſto

Sing.	yo avia ſido,	Plu.	noſotros aviamos ſido,
	tu avias ſido,		voſotros aviades ſido,
	aquel avia ſido.		aquellos avian ſido.

Futuro. The future tenſe.

Sing. yo ſere, tu ſeras, aquel ſera. Plu. noſotros ſeremos, voſotros ſereis, aquellos ſeran.

Imperativo preſente. The imperative mode, preſent tenſe.

Sing. ſe tu, ſea aquel. Plu. ſeamos noſotros, ſed voſotros, ſean aquellos.

Optativo preſente. The Optative mode, preſent tenſe.

Sing. O ſi yo fueſſe, tu fueſſes, aquel fueſſe. Plu. O ſi noſotros fueſſemos, voſotros fueſſedes, aquellos fueſſen.

Imperfecto The preterimperfect tenſe.

Sing. O ſi yo fuera, tu fueras, aquel fuera. Plu. O ſi noſotros fueramos, voſotros fuerades, aquellos fueran.

Præterito perfecto. The preterperfect tenſe.

Sing. O ſi yo aya ſido, tu ayas ſido, aquel aya ſido. Plu. O ſi noſotros ayamos ſido. voſotros ayays ſido, aquellos ayan ſido.

Pluſquam perfecto. The pluperfect tenſe.

Sing. O ſi yo uvieſſe ſido. tu uvieſſes ſido, aq. uvieſſe ſido Plu. O ſi noſotr. uvieſſemos ſido. voſotros uvieſſedes ſido. aquellos uvieſſen ſido.

Futuro. The future tenſe.

Sing. O ſi yo ſea, tu ſeas, aquel ſea. Plu. O ſi noſotros ſeamos, voſotros ſeays, aquellos ſean.

Subjunctivo preſente. The Subjunctive mode, preſent tenſe. The preſent is alike with the future of the optative.

The

The perfect and pluperfect of this and the former mood are alike alſo. But in ſtéd of O ſi, ỹ Oxala, or Pluguieſſe a Dios, they ſay, Quando, or Como.

But the preterimperfect tenſe is not like the preterimperfect tenſe or any other in the optative mode: but is thus declined:

Singular. como yo fuera ſeria, y fueſſe,
tu fueras, ſerias y fueſſes,
aquel fuera, ſeria, y fueſſe.

Plurall. fueramos, ſeriamos, y fueſſemos,
fuerades ſeriades, y fueſſedes,
fueran, ſerian y fueſſen.

In the French tong the ſubjunctive mode is altogither like to the indicative mode: onely in the ſubjunctive mode they uſe to adde theſe words, *veu que*, and *quand*, before the verbe in all perſons and numbers: as we ſhall afterwards ſhew.

The infinitive mode.

The preſent, ſer.
The preterperfect tenſe, aver ſido.
The future, aver de ſer, &c.

The knowledge of theſe two verbes, *Habeo*, and *Sum*, how to decline and forme them as they ought to be, is the principaleſt and cheefeſt foundation to ſpeake both theſe tongs. So that the ſtrangers ought in any cauſe to exerciſe themſelves very wel in the ſayd declining of them.

Rules belonging to the conjugations of the French toong.

The French tong declineth hir verbes by fower conjugations: three regular, and the fourth irregular.

The tokens and ſignes wherby they be diſtinguiſhed the one from the other, are taken from the preterperfect tenſe in the indicatiue moode, and alſo from the infinitiue mood.

The verbs of the firſt conjugation forme their preterperfect tenſe in *e*, and the infinitiue in *r*: like as *aimé, aimer*; *enſeigné, enſeigner*; *chanté, chanter*, &c.

The verbs of the ſecond conjugation forme their preterperfect tenſe in *i*, and the infinitiue in *ir*: as *dormi, dormir*; *ouï, ouir*; *ſouffri, ſouffrir*.

The verbs of the fourth conjugation forme the preterperfect tenſe in *u*, and the infinitiue in *re*: as *leu, lire*; *creu, croire*; *vaincu, vaincre*, &c. Inſomuch as *é, er, i, ir*, and *u, re*, are the ſignes and tokens of all the conjugations regular.

As touching the fourth conjugation it is ſo out of order and divers, that it cannot by rules or any certainty be ſet downe: ſo that the ſtrangers muſt learne it more by uſe than by art. And for bicauſe that in the French tong the cheefeſt difficulty conſiſteth in the verbes, I will heere ſet downe certaine generall rules concerning the formation of moodes and tenſes, as before I have done in the Spaniſh tong.

Of the preſent tenſe of the indicative moode.

TO find the firſt perſon of the preſent tenſe and indicatiue moode (which is called *Thema*) you muſt looke for the ſecond perſon of the ſame tenſe: which, if you deprive it of the laſt letter *s*, maketh the (*thema*) that is to ſay, the firſt perſon of the whole conjugation; and from which all the conjugation is as it were drawen and fetched. As for example: *tu aimes*; take away *s*, and remaineth *aime, j'aime, tu aimes, il aime: tu dors*, take away *s*, and remaineth *dor: tu croys*, take away *s*, and it is *croy*, &c. Item, the (*thema*) may be found after another rule alſo, vz. That all the verbs of the firſt conjugation in the firſt and third perſon of the preſent tenſe and indicatiue moode

in the ſingular number end in *e* feminine. As for example: *j'aime, il aime, &c.* But the verbes of the ſecond and third declenſion have ſundry terminations. Nevertheles, the third perſon ſingular of the preſent tenſe, and indicative moode, alwaies endeth in *t*: which *t* being taken away, the (*thema*) is formed. As for example: *il dort*; take away *t*, and it is *dor*: and this is the (*thema*) or firſt perſon of the whole conjugation. As for the other verbes, they are under this rule alſo: as *il lit, je ly*: *il croit, je croy*: *il boit, je boy, &c.*

Of the preterimperfect tenſe.

ALl verbs of what inflexion or conjugation whatſoever in the firſt perſon of the ſingular number alwais end in the diphthong *oy*, the ſecond perſon in *oys*, and the third in *oit*. As for example: *je prioy, tu prioys, il prioit*: *j'avoy, tu avois, il avoit*. And in the plurall number it is like the plurall of the preſent tenſe, but that in the laſt ſillable it hath one letter interpoſed viz *i*. in the firſt and ſecond perſon, but in the third this diphthong *oy*, is interpoſed, as *nous aimons nous aimions, vous aimes, vous aimies, ils aiment, ils aimoyent, &c.*

Of the preterperfect tenſe.

THe French men imitating the Grecks, have two preterperfect tenſes, the one may be called ſimplex, ſingle, bicauſe it is not joined to any other verbe: as *j'aimay, tu aimas, il aima, je dormy, tu dormis, il dormit, je fu, tu fus, &c.* The other is called compoſitum, compounded, bicauſe it alwaies is joined to ſome other verbe.

This preterperfect tenſe is formed of the participle paſſive of the ſame verbe, and the verbe habeo, habes, or ſum, es, &c. As appéreth in this example: *j'ay aimé, tu as aimé, il a aimé, j'ay dormi, tu as dormi, il a dormi, &c.*

The terminations of the firſt and ſingle preterperfect tenſe in the firſt conjugation are theſe: *ay, as, a, ames, ates, arent*: as *j'aimay, tu aimas, &c.*

In the ſecond conjugation theſe, *i, is, it : imes, ites, irent :* as *dormi, dormis, dormit : dormimes, dormites, dormirent.* In the third conjugation theſe, *eu, eus, eut : eumes, eutes, eurent :* as *je leu, tu leus, il leut : nous leumes, vous leutes, ils leurent.* Inſomuch that the termination and laſt ſillable of the firſt perſon, in the firſt and ſecond preterperfect tenſe is alike; as well in the ſecond conjugation as in the third. Example: *Ie dormi*, and *j'ay dormi*. *Ie leu*, and *j'ay leu*, &c.

Of the uſe of theſe two preterperfect tenſes.

AMong all other difficulties that are in the French tong, one of the moſt is to know the true and readie uſe of theſe two preterperfect tenſes, and therfore I counſell the novice diligently to learne the ſame, and remember it. The French men uſe the firſt preterperfect tenſe whenſoever theſe adverbes of time, *dernierement, ier, jadis*, and ſuch others come before or after it. As for example: *Nous paſſames ier par my les brigans, & fumes en danger d'eſtre deſtrouſſez.*

Item, they uſe the ſame preterperfect tenſe, when they ſpeake of things paſt long ſince. The ſecond preterperfect tenſe is uſed among the French men, when it commeth before or after adverbs of time ſignifieng and betokening preſence as *auiourd huy, maintenant, desja*, &c.

Item when they ſpeake of things already done, but not long ago, as appeareth in this example following, wherein the verbe ſum, es, and habeo, habes, make the conjunction: *j'ay creu, & pource ay-je parlé, Tu as delaiſſé le mal, & j'ay faict le bien. vous avez rejecté la doctrine ſaincte, & nous l'avons receue. Ces gens-cy, ſont venus a bout de leurs affaires : & nous ne ſommes pas venues a la fin de nos entrepriſes, j'ay touſiours ouy dire qu'il n'y a rien ſi precieux que le temps*, &c.

Of the preterpluperfect tenſe, &c.

THis tenſe doth not any thing differ from the ſecond and compound preterperfect tenſe, but that in ſtead of the

the preſent tenſe of the verbe Habeo, habes: it hath the preterimperfect tenſe of the ſame verbe. As for example: *j'ay creu*, I have beleeved: *j'avoy creu*, I had beleeved. In the optative moode they ſay, *Pleut a Dieu que j'euſſe creu*, Would to God I beleeved. In the ſubjunctive moode, *Veu que j'avoy creu*, ſeeing that I have beleeved: *Veu que j'avoy dormi*, ſeeing that I have ſlept. And in the infinitive, *avoyr creu*, to have beleeved, &c.

The ſame is to be underſtood of verbs neuters abſolute ſignifieng paſſion; which forme their preterperfect and pluperfect tenſes with the helpe of the verbe, Sum, es, eſt. As for example. *Ie ſuys venu, I' eſtoy venu: je ſuis monté, j' eſtoy monté, je ſuys deſcendu j'eſtoy deſcendu.* In the optative: *Pleuſt a dieu que je fuſſe venu.* In the ſubjunctive, *Veuque je ſuys venu, veuque j'eſtoy venu.* In the infinitive: *Eſtre venu.*

Of the future.

THe future of the indicative moode, of what verbe ſoeuer, doth alwaies end in *ray* diphthong, and it is formed from the firſt perſon of the preſent tenſe, by adding *ray*, unto it, as for example: *je chante*, adde *ray*, and the future is formed: *Ie chanteray, jecroy, croyray, je mange, je mangeray, &c.* Where this may be noted, that the future tenſe ever requireth an *r*, which is to be added to the preſent tenſe.

Of the imperative moode.

IN the French tong the imperative moode hath no moe tenſes than the preſent, which is commonly like to the preſent tenſe of the indicative moode, eſpecially in the plurall number. But ſometimes it doth not require the pronoune, which alwaies in the indicative moode is joined to the verbe; and when it doth uſe the pronoune, then the pronoune doth alwaies follow the verbe, as we uſe in Engliſh ſometimes; Riſe you, go we: ride you, runne we: and ſo forth.

The

The French men either commanding or aſking, ſpeake after the ſame maner: as *levez vous, & allons nous en d' icy.* Item, *Ne favoriſerons nous a la verité? Perdrons nous courage au milieu de la victoire?*

Sometimes without the pronoune: as *Servons a Dieu, & obeiſſons a ſes loyx, oyez & entendez la parole du ſeigneur: Mon fils honnore les enciens: hante les ſages, aye pitié des povvres: viſite les bons liures, fui les vices, & enſuy toute vertu.* Item, *mangeons, beuvons, dormons, allons, allez: venez, montez, &c.* In which examples the pronoune is underſtode, but not written or ſet downe: But I doubt whether a man may ſet downe any rule, when it ought to be written with the verbe, and when not: For I have aſked of ſome men that were very ſkilfull in the French tong, and they could not tell me; and therefore it muſt be learned by uſe.

Of the optative moode.

THis moode in the French tong hath but three tenſes, for the preſent and preterimperfect tenſes be formed both alike with double *ſſ*, and *i*, for every preterimperfect tenſe hath an *i*, in the firſt and ſecond perſons of the plural number. The preterperfect and preterpluperfect tenſes are alſo formed both alike with the preterimperfect tenſe of the optative moode of the verbe, habeo, es, joined to them, as *Pleuſt a Dieu que j'euſſe dormi, que tu euſſes dormi, qu'il euſt, &c.*

The future tenſe is by it ſelfe, and is commonly formed and declined as the preſent tenſe of the indicative moode.

Of the ſubjunctive moode.

THis moode in the French tong is almoſt altogither like the indicative moode in all tenſes, this excepted: that at every perſon they adde in the ſubjunctive moode, either *veuque*, or *quand*, and ſometimes *ſi*.

And

And for bicauſe the ſubjunctiue mode hath no particular tokens, there be ſome that would haue the ſubjunctiue mode formed diuerſly, according to the variety and difference of the conjunctions that are joined with it: but that would breed but a confuſion in mingling the inflections & declenſions, and ſo as it were induce a new difficultie.

Indeed in the preterimperfect tenſe they uſe little varietie when *quand* cõmeth before it not elſe: and then at the end of the laſt ſillable they interpoſe an *r*, as *quand j'aimeroi*, for *aimoy*, & yet ſomtimes they ſay alſo, *quand j'aimoy*, &c.

The future tenſe, when this word ſi commeth before it, then it is formed as the preſent tenſe in the indicatiue mode; as for example: *Si je peche, vous me pardonnerez*: but they ſay not, *ſi je pecheray*, &c. *Si vous eſpouſez une femme plus riche que vous, vous avrez trousjours un maiſtre*: but they ſay not, *vous eſpouſerez*, &c. Sometimes the preterperfect tenſe of the indicatiue mode joined with the future tenſe of the verbe, habeo, maketh the future of the ſubjunctiue mode; as for example: *Quand vous aures fait tout ce que Dieu vous a commandé humiliez vous, & dittes, nous ſommes ſerviteurs inutiles.* Item, *Quand nous aurons receu la Doctrine de Chriſt, par vray foy, lors nous ſerons vrays enfans de Dieu*, &c.

Of the infinitive moode.

This mode doth varie in terminations according to the diverſitie of the conjugations: bicauſe the firſt endeth in *er*, the ſecond in *ir*, and the third in *re*: Inſomuch that if the tokens how one might know the verbe were onely taken from the infinitive mode, there would be no verbe irregular, bicauſe all verbes whatſoever are reduced into theſe three terminations.

The preterpluperfect tenſe is compounded of the ſecond preterperfect tenſe of the indicatiue mode and of the infinitive of the verbe habeo: as *avoir aime, avoir dormi, avoir creu*, &c.

The French tong hath no future tenſe in the infinitive mode, but formeth it as the future tenſe in the indicative mode, and it is to be noted, that the infinitives demand this particle *de*: as for example: *Ce n'eſt pas honte d'apprendre, ains c'eſt honte de rien ſavoir.* Item, *mon enfant, prenpeine de fuir les vices, & d'enſuivre la vertu, garde toy de meſdire, &c.*

Of the gerunds.

The French tong hath no uſe of gerunds, but they declare them by circumloquutions.

The gerunds that ends in di, they declare them by the infinitive: as *il eſt temps de faire bien, ou jamais non, &c.*

The gerund in do, they declare by the participle of the active voice of the ſame verbe, and the prepoſition *en*; as *en contemplant les œuures de Dieu, je ne me laiſſe jamais, &c.*

The gerund in dum, is declared by the infinitive, adding this prepoſition *pour*, to it: as *je vien pour advancer l'honneur & gloire du ſeigneur, & tu viens pour l'empecher, &c*

Of the Supines.

The French men lack ſupines, but they expreſſe them by circumloquutions.

The firſt ſupine is declared by the infinitive of the ſame verbe it doth deſcend of: as *va'en dormir de bonne heure, & te leve de maine de grand matin.* Item, *allons combatre pour la denfenſe de noſtre pais, &c.*

The ſecond ſupine by the preterperfect tenſe of the indicative mode of the ſame verb, and of the infinitive of the verbe, ſum, es, eſt, &c. like as, *Ce livre eſt digne d'eſtre leu. Voſtre doctrine eſt digne d'eſtre ouye et recene de tous &c.*

Thus much of the rules how to forme the modes and tenſes in the French tong. Now we will ſet downe the conjugation of the verbe habeo, in French, that the ſtrangers may know how it is declined in French.

The

The Indicative mode, preſent time. *Indicatif temps preſent.*

Singular	j' ay,	Plural	nous avons,
	tu as,		vous avez,
	il a.		ils ont.

The preterimperfect tenſe. *Preterit imperfait.*

Singular	j' avoy,	Plural	nous avions,
	tu avois,		vous aviez,
	il avoit.		ils avoyent.

The firſt preterperfect tenſe. *Le preterit perfait premier ou ſingle.*

Singular	j' eu,	Plural	nous euſmes,
	tu eus,		vous euſtes,
	il eut.		ils eurent.

The ſecond preterperfect tenſe or compounded. *Le ſecond preterit perfait ou compoſé.*

Singular	j' ay eu,	Plural	nous avions eu,
	tu as eu,		vous aviez eu,
	il a eu.		ils ont eu.

The preterpluperfect tenſe. *Preterit plus que perfait.*

Singular	j' avoy eu,	Plural	nous avions eu,
	tu avois eu,		vous aviez eu,
	il avoit eu.		ils avoyent eu.

The future tenſe. *Futur.*

Singular	j' auray,	Plural	nous aurons,
	tu auras,		vous aures,
	il aura.		ils auront.

The Imperative mode, preſent time. *Imperatif temps preſent.*

Singular	ayes tu,	Plural	ayons nous
	a il.		ayes vous,
			ayent ils.

Optatif, temps preſent, & preterit imperfait.

The Optative mode, preſent tenſe and preterimperfect tenſe.

Sing. Pleut a Dieu que	*j' euſſe,*	*Plural*	*nous euſſions,*
	tu euſſes,		*vous euſſies,*
	il euſt.		*ils euſſent.*

Futur.

The future tenſe.

Sing. Dieu veulle que	*j' aye,*	*Plural*	*nous ayons,*
	tu ayes,		*vous ayes,*
	il ait.		*ils ayent.*

The ſubjunctive mode is altogither like the indicative mode: but you muſt put *veu que*, or *quand* to each perſon, &c.

Infinitif.

The Infinitive mode.

Singular *avoir,* *avoir eu.*

We have ſhewed before how the French tong hath no gerunds or ſupines, but are declared by circumloquutions, &c.

The verbe, Sum, is declined after this maner.

Indicatif temps preſent.

The Indicative mode preſent time.

Singular	*je ſuis,*	*Plural*	*nous ſommes,*
	tu es,		*vous eſtes,*
	il eſt.		*ils ſont.*

Preterit imperfait.

The preterimperfect tenſe.

Singular	*j' eſtoye,*	*Plural*	*nous eſtions,*
	tu eſtois,		*vous eſties,*
	il eſtoit.		*ils eſtoyent.*

Preterit perfait premier ou ſingle.

The firſt preterperfect tenſe.

Singular	*je fu,*	*Plural*	*nous fumes,*
	tu fus,		*vous fuſtes,*
	il fut.		*ils furent.*

The

The ſecond preterperfect tenſe compounded. *Preterit ſecond ou compoſé.*

Singular	*j' ay eſté,*	*Plural*	*nous avons eſté,*
	tu as eſté,		*vous avez eſté,*
	il a eſté.		*ilz ont eſté.*

The preterpluperfect tenſe. *Preterit plus que perfait.*

Singular	*j' avoy eſté,*	*Plural*	*nous avions eſté,*
	tu avoys eſté,		*vous avies eſté,*
	il avoit eſté.		*ilz avoyent eſté.*

The future tenſe. *Futur.*

Singular	*je ſeray,*	*Plural*	*nous ſerons,*
	tu ſeras,		*vous ſerez,*
	il ſera.		*ilz ſeront.*

The Imperative mode preſent time. *Imperatif temps preſent.*

Singular	*ſois tu,*	*Plural*	*ſoyons nous,*
	ſoit il.		*ſoyes vous,*
			ſoyent ils.

The Optative mode, preſent and preterimperfect tenſe. *Optatif temps preſent & preterit imperfait Pleut a Dieu que*

Singular	*j' euſſe eſté,*	*Plural*	*nous euſſions eſté,*
	tu euſſes eſté,		*vous euſſies eſté,*
	il euſſet eſté.		*ils euſſient eſté.*

The future tenſe.

Sin. dieu veulle que	*je ſoye,*	*Plural*	*nous ſoyons,*
	tu ſoys,		*vous ſoyes,*
	il ſoit.		*ils ſoyent.* *Future.*

The ſubjunctive mode is altogither like the optative, but that in ſtéd of *Pleut a Dieu que*, they adde to all the perſons of each number of every tenſe, *Veu que*, or *quand, &c.*

The Infinitive mode. *Infinitif.*

Eſtre; *Avoir eſté*: To have been.

The ſame exhortation which I uſed touching the Spaniſh

Spaniſh tong, I alſo repeat héere, wiſhing ebery one that is deſirous to ſpeake the French tong, to beſtow no ſmall pains in the declining of theſe two verbs: to wit, Habeo, habes, and Sum es, &c. Now to the Spaniſh conjugations.

Of the firſt Conjugation.

The firſt conjugation is of thoſe verbs, which forme the infinitive mode in ar; as for example: Comprar, andar, cambiar, açotar, hablar, paſear, &c. And that the nobice may ſée how the verbs of the firſt conjugation are declined, I will ſet downe the forme or declenſion of one of them. For after the ſame order are all the other verbs whatſoeber of the firſt conjugations declined alſo.

Indicativo preſente. — The Indicative mode, preſent tenſe.

Sing.	yo amo,	Plu.	noſotros amamos,
	tu amas,		voſotros amais,
	aquel ama.		aquellos aman.

Præterito imperfecto — The preterimperfect tenſe.

Sing.	yo amava,	Plu.	noſotros amavamos,
	tu amavas,		voſotros amavades,
	aquel amava.		aquellos amavan.

Præterito perfecto. — The preterperfect tenſe.

Sing.	yo ame,	Plu.	noſotros amamos,
	tu amaſte,		voſotros amaſtes,
	aquel amo.		aquellos amaron.

The

The preterpluperfect tenſe. Præterito pluſquam perfecto.

Sing. yo avia amado, / tu avias amado, / aq. avia amado. — Plu. noſot. aviamos amado, / voſotr. aviades amado, / aquellos avian amado.

The future tenſe. Futuro.

Sing. yo amare, / tu amaras, / aquel amara. — Plu. noſotros amaremos, / voſotros amareys, / aquellos amaran.

The Imperative mode. Imperativo

Sing. ama tu, / ame aquel. — Plu. amad voſotros, / amen aquellos.

The Optative mode. Optativo

Sing. oxala yo amaſſe, / tu amaſſes, / aquel amaſſe. — Plu. noſotros amaſſemos, / voſotros amaſſedes, / aquellos amaſſen.

The imperfect tenſe. Imperfecto

Sing. oxala yo amara, / tu amaras, / aquel amara. — Plu. noſotros amaramos, / voſotros amarades, / aquellos amaron.

The preterperfect tenſe. Præterito perfecto.

Sing. oxala yo oviera amado, / tu ovieras amado, / aq. oviera amado. — Pl. noſotr. ovieramos / voſotr. overades / aquellos ovieran — amado.

The preterpluperfect tenſe. Preterito Pluſquam perfecto.

Sing. oxala yo ovieſſe amado, / tu ovieſſes amado / aq. ovieſſe amado. — Pl. noſotr. ovieſſemos / voſotr. ovieſſedes / aquellos ovieſſen — amado.

The future tenſe. Futuro.

Sing. oxala yo ame, / tu ames, / aquel ame. — Plu. noſotros amemos, / voſotros ameys, / aquellos amen.

The

The ſubjunctive in the Spaniſh tong, is altogither like the optative, except the preterimperfect tenſe and the future tenſe. And alſo whereas they ſay, oxala in the optative: here they uſe como, or quando: as quando yo ame, &c.

Imperfecto del Subjunctivo.

The preterimperfect tenſe of the Subjunctive mode.

Singular quando
yo amare, amaria y amaſſe,
tu amares, amarias y amaſſedes,
aquel amare, amaria y amaſſe.

Plural.
noſotr. amaremos amariamos, y amaſſemos,
voſotros amares amariades y amaſſedes,
aquellos amaren amarian, y amaſſen.

The preterperfect and pluperfect tenſes are like to the ſame tenſes of the optative mode.

Futuro.

The future tenſe.

Sing.
quando yo avre amado,
tu avras amado,
aquel avra amado.

Plu.
abremos amado,
abreis amado,
abran amado.

Infinitivo.

The infinitive mode.

Amar aver amado, aver de amar.

Gerundios

The gerunds.

De amar, en amando, en ſiendo amado, a amar, or ſer amado.

Supinos.

The Spaniſh tong hath not any uſe for ſupines.

After the ſame maner are all other verbs of the firſt conjugation declined: as Euangelizar, predicar, annunciar, diſputar, perdonar, reſcatar, libertar, dexar, deſechar, eſcalentar, quemar, trabajar, limpiar, &c.

The firſt conjugation in French.

The firſt conjugation formeth the ſecond preterperfect tenſe in *é*. and the infinitive in *er*: as *aimé, aimer*; *chanté, chanter*; *mangé, manger*, &c.

An example of the firſt conjugation through out all moodes and tenſes.

Singul.	*j'aime,*	*Plural*	*nous aimons,*	*Indicatif temps preſent.*
	tu aimes,		*vous aimes,*	
	il aime.		*ils aiment.*	
Singul.	*j'aimoye,*	*Plural*	*nous aimions,*	*Preterit imperfait.*
	tu aimoyes,		*vous aimiez,*	
	il aimoit.		*ils aimoyent.*	
Singul.	*j'aimay,*	*Plural*	*nous aimames,*	*Preterit perfait premier.*
	tu aimas,		*vous aimaſtes,*	
	il aima.		*ils aimerent.*	
Singul.	*j' ay aimé,*	*Plural*	*nous avons,*	*Preterit perfait ſecond.*
	tu as aimé,		*vous avez,*	
	il a aimé.		*ils ont.*	*aimé.*
Singul.	*j' avoye aimé,*	*Plural*	*nous avions,*	*Preterit plus que perfait.*
	tu avois aimé,		*vous aviez,*	
	il avoit aimé.		*ilz avoyent.*	
Singul.	*je aimeray,*	*Plural*	*nous aimerons,*	*Futur.*
	tu aimeras,		*vous aimerez,*	
	il aimera.		*ils aimeront.*	
Singul.	*aime tu,*	*Plural*	*aimons nous,*	*Imperatif temps preſent.*
	aime il.		*aimes vous,*	
			aiment ils.	
Singul.	*j' aimaſſe,*	*Plural*	*nous aimiſſions,*	*Optatif temps preſent, & preterit imperf.*
Plent a dieu que.	*tu aimaſſes,*		*vous aimiſſies,*	
	il aimaſt.		*ils aimaſſent.*	

Preterit perfait ou plus que perfait, Pleut a dieu que. Futur Dieu veville que.

Singular	*j'euſſe aimé,*		Plural	*nous euſſions aimé,*
	tu euſſes aimé,			*vous euſſies aimé,*
	il euſt aimé.			*ils euſſent aimé.*
Singular	*j'aime,*		Plural	*nous aimions,*
	tu aimes,			*vous aimies,*
	il aime.			*ils aiment.*

The ſubjunctive mode is altogether like the infinitive mode, except only that in ſtead of, *dieu veville*, or *Pleut a dieu que*, you muſt here ſay *veu que*, or *quand.*

Infinitif. *Aimer, avoir aimé.*

After this maner are all other verbs of the firſt conjugation declined: as *Evangelizer, prescher, annoncer, diſputer, perdonner, racheter, delivrer, delaiſſer, abandonner, monter, paſſer, demourer, manger, chanter, eſchauffer, bruſler, labourer, travailler, gaſter, edifier, netoyer*; and like more that forme their preterperfect enſe in *e.* and the infinitive in *er.*

Of the ſecond conjugation.

The ſecond conjugation is of thoſe verbs, which forme the infinitive in er, as leer, creer, bever. &c.

Indicativo	An example of the ſecond conjugation.			
modo tiempo preſente.	Sing.	Yo Leo	Plu.	noſotros leemos
		Tu lees		voſotros leeys
		Aquel lee,		aquellos leen.
Imperfecto	Sing.	yo leya	Plu.	noſotros leyamos
		tu leyas		voſotros leyades
		aquel leya		aquellos leyan.

Sing.

Sing.	yo ley tu leyſte aquel leyo	Plu.	voſotros leymos voſotros leyſtes aquelle leyeron.	Præterito perfecto.
Sing.	yo avia leydo tu avias leydo aquel avia leydo	Plu.	noſotros aviamos voſotros aviades aquellos avian.	Præterito pluſquam perfecto. (leydo.)
Sing.	yo leere tu leeras aquel leera.	Plu.	noſotros leeremos voſotros leereis aquellos leeran.	Futuro.
Sing.	lee tu lea aquel	Plu.	leamos noſotros leed voſotros lean aquellos.	Imperativo modo tiempo preſente.
Sing.	oxala yo leyeſſe oxala tu leyeſſes oxala aq. leyeſſe	Plu.	noſotros leyeſſemos voſotros leyeſſedes aquellos leyeſſén.	Optativo modo tiempo preſente.
Sing. oxala que	yo leyera, tu leyeras, aquel leyera.	Plu.	noſotros leyeramos, voſotros leyerades, aquellos leyeran.	imperfecto
Sing. O ſi yo	aya leydo, tu ayas leydo, aquel aya leydo.	Plu.	noſotros ayamos, voſotros ayais, aquellos ayan.	Præterito perfecto. (leydo.)
Sing. O ſi	yo ovieſſe leydo tu ovieſſes leydo aq. ovieſſe leydo	Plu.	noſotros ovieſmos, voſotros ovieſſedes, aquellos ovieſſen.	Preterito Pluſquam perfecto. (leydo.)
Sing. O ſi	yo lea, tu leas, aquel.	Plu.	noſotros leamos, voſotros leays, aquellos lean.	Futuro.
Sing.	como yo lea, tu leas, aquel lea.	Plu.	noſotros leamos, voſotros leays, aquellos lean.	Subjunctivo preſente
Sing.	como yo leyera leerya y leyeſſe, leyeras, leeryas, y leyeſſes, leyera, leerya y leyeſſe.			imperfecto

Plu. leyeramos, leeryamos, y leyeſſemos,
leyerades, leeryades, y leyeſſedes,
leyeran, leeryan, y leyeſſen.

Preterito perfecto. Sing. como yo aya leydo, tu ayas leydo, aquel aya leydo. Plu. ayamos leydo, ayades leydo, ayan leydo.

Preterito pluſquam perfecto. Sing. como yo ovieſſe leydo, como tu ovieſſes leydo, como aquel ovieſſe leydo.

Plu. como noſotros ovieſſemos leydo, como voſotros ovieſſedes leydo, como aquellos ovieſſen leydo.

Infinitivo. leer aver leydo.

After this maner are all the verbs declined of the ſecond conjugation, which in the French tong are of the thirde conjugation: as it ſemeth by them that have written French Grammers. As in theſe verbs folowing. creer, croire, bever, boire, vencer, vaincre, hender, fendre, romper, rompre, torcer, tordre, coſer, coudre, morder, mordre; and many ſuch more, which the Latin tong placeth in the ſecond and third conjugation: Furthermore that yᵉ may the eaſier confer this conjugation with that French conjugation which is correſpondent unto it, we will next ſet downe the French verbe of the laſt conjugation, noting that it is the third conjugation in the French tong, which formeth the preterperfect tenſe in u, and the infinitive in re.

An example of the third French conjugation, which is correſpondent to the ſecond Spaniſh conjugation.

Singular

Singul.	je lie, tu lies, il lie.	Plural	nous liſonz, vous lyzez, ils liſent.	Indicatif temps preſent.
Singul.	je liſoye, tu liſois, il liſoit.	Plural	nous liſions, vous liſiez, ils liſoyent.	Preterit imperfait.
Singul.	je leu, tu leus, il leut.	Plural	nous leumes, vous leutes, ils leurent.	Preterit perfait premier.
Singul.	j'ay leu, tu as leu, il a leu.	Plural	nous avons leu, vous avez leu, ils ont leu.	Preterit perfait ſecond.
Singul.	j'avoye leu, tu avois leu, il avoit leu,	Plural	nous avions leu, vous aviez leu, ils avoyent leu.	Preterit plus que perfait.
Singul.	je liray, tu liras, il lira.	Plural	nous lirons, vous lires, ils liront.	Futur.
Singul.	ly tu liſe il.	Plural	liſons nous, liſez vous, liſent ils.	Imperatif temps preſent.
Sing. Pleut à Dieu			que je leuſſe, tu leuſſes, il leuſſe.	Optatif temps preſent & preterit imperfait.
Plural.			nous leuſſions, vous leuſſies, ils leuſſent.	
Sing. Pleut à Dieu que			il eſſe leu, tu eſſes leu, il euſt leu.	Preterit perfait & plus que perfait.
Plural.			nous euſſions leu. vous eliſſiez leu, ils euſſent leu.	

Sin.

Future.

Sin. dieu	*ie liſe,*		*Plural*	*nous liſions,*
veuille	*tu liſes,*			*vous liſiez,*
que	*il liſe.*			*ils liſent.*

The ſubiunctiue mode is like the indicatiue mode, onely adding veu que, or, quand to ech perſon.

Infinitif. *Lire, avoir leu.*

After the ſame ſort be all the other verbes of the thirde conjugation declined, as, croire, boire, vaincre, vivre, abatre, combatre, fendre, fondre, vendre, deſcendre, rompre, tordre, coudre, mourdre, and ſuch others that forme the preterperfect tenſe in n, and thinfinitive in re.

Of the third Conjugation.

The third conjugation is of thoſe verbs, which forme the infinitive in ir; as Dormir, ſentir, oyr, &c, which in the French tong the Grammarians place in the ſecond conjugation.

Indicativo modo tiempo preſente.	Sing.	yo duermo,	Plu.	noſotros dormimos,
		tu duermes,		voſotros dormeis,
		aquel duerme.		aquellos duermen.
Preterito imperfecto	Sing.	yo dormia,	Plu.	noſotros dormiamos,
		tu dormias,		voſotros dormiades,
		aquel dormia.		aquellos dormian.
Prererito perfecto.	Sing.	yo dormi,	Plu.	noſotros dormimos,
		tu dormiſte,		voſotros dormiſtes.
		aqnel dormio.		aquellos dormieron.

Sing.

Sing.	yo avia dormido, tu avias dormido aq.avia dormido.	Plu	aviamos dormido, aviades dormido, avian dormido.	Preterito pluſquam perfecto.
Sing.	yo dormire, tu dormiras, aquel dormira.	Plu.	dormiremos, dormireys, dormiran.	Futuro.
Sing.	duerme, duerma aquel.	Plu.	duermamos noſotros dormid voſotros, duerman aquellos.	Imperativo.
Sing.	oxala dormieſſe tu dormieſſes, aquel dormieſſe.	Plu.	noſotros dormieſſemos, voſotros dormieſſedes, aquellos dormieſſen.	Optativo modo.
Sing.	oxa.yo dormiera tu dormieras, aquel.dormiera.	Pl.	noſotros dormieramos, voſotros dormierades, aquellos dormieran.	Preterito imperfecto

Sin.	oxalayo oviera dormido tu ovieras dormido, aquel oviera dormido.	Plu.	ovieramos, ovierades, ovieran.	dormido Preterito perfecto.
Sing.	yo ovieſſe dormido tu ovieſſes dormido, aquel ovieſſe dormido,	Plu.	ovieſſemos dor. ovieſſedes dorm. ovieſſen dormido	Pluſquam perfecto.
Sing.	oxalaque yo duerma, tu duermas, aquel duerma,	Plu.	noſ. duermamos, voſotros dormais aquel.duerman.	Futuro.
Sing.	yo duerma, tu duermas, aquel duerma,	Plu.	noſ.duermanos. voſotr. dormais. aquel.duerman.	Subjunctivo preſente como.

Sing.	como yo dormiera,dormiria y dormieſſe, tu dormieras,dormirias y dormieſſes, aquel dormiera,dormiria y dormieſſe.	Preterito imperfecto
Plu.	dormieramos,dormiriamos,y dormieſſemos, dormierades dormiriades,y dormieſſedes, dormieran,dormirian,y dormieſſen.	

Sing.

Preterito perfecto. co-mo.
Sing. yo aya dormido, / tu ayas dormido, / aquel aya dormido.
Plu. noſ. ayamos, / voſotr. ayays, / aquel. ayan. dormido

Pluſquam perfecto. co-mo.
Sing. ovieſſe dormido, / ovieſſes dormido, / ovieſſe dormido.
Pl. ovieſſemus dormido, / ovieſſedes dormido, / ovieſſen dormido,

Futuro.
Sing. quando yo aure dormido, / quando tu auras dormido, / quando aquel aura dormido.
Plu. noſotros auremos dormido, / voſotros aureis dormido, / Auran dormido.

This ſubjunctive mode in the French tong is altogither like the indicative mode, in the terminations or laſt ſyllables of ech perſon in all tenſes and numbers: but onely this: that to the ſubjunctive mode they adde one of theſe particles, *veuque*, or *quand*. After the ſame order that the laſt example is declined, are alſo all other verbs of the ſame conjugation formed, as theſe which follow, oyr, ſentir, ſufrir, abrir, deſcubrir, arrepentir, partir, dezir, produzir, venir, deſtruir, contradezir, and others, that forme the infinitive mode in ir.

Now will I ſet downe an example of the French conjugation, which is correſpondent to this Spaniſh conjugation; advertiſing the novice, that thoſe verbs which the Spaniards forme in the third conjugation, the French men place in the ſecond inflexion, forming their preterperfect tenſe in *i*. and their infinitive in *ir*. as for example, *Dormi, dormir: ſenti, ſentir.*

An example of the ſecond French conjugation which is correſpondent to the third conjugation in the Spaniſh toong.

Indicatif temps preſent.

Singul. *je dor, tu dors, il dort.* — *Plur.* *nous dormons, vous dormes, ils dorment.*

Preterit imperfait.

Singul. *j' dormoye, tu dormois, il dormoit.* — *Plur.* *nous dormions, vous dormies, ils dormoient.*

Preterit perfait premier.

Singul. *je dormi, tu dormis, il dormit.* — *Plur.* *nous dormimes, vous dormiſtes, ils dormirent.*

Preterit perfait ſecond.

Singul. *j'ay dormi, tu as dormi, il a dormi.* — *Plur.* *nous avons, vous aves, ils ont.* — *dormi.*

Preterit plus que perfait.

Singul. *j' avoy dormi, tu avois dormi, il avoit dormi.* — *Plur.* *nous avions, vous aviez, ils avoyent.* — *dormi.*

Singul. *je dormiray, tu dormiras, il dormira.* — *Plur.* *nous dormirons, vous dormires, ils dormiront.* — *Futur.*

Singul. *dors tu, dorme il.* — *Plur.* *dormons nous, dormes vous, dorment ils.* — *Imperatif temps preſent.*

Optatif tẽps preſent & preter imperfait Pleut a dieu que.	*Singul.*	*je dormiſſe,*	*Plur.*	*nous dormiſſions,*
		tu dormiſſes,		*vous dormiſſiez,*
		il dormiſt.		*ils dormiſſent.*
	Singul.	*j' euſſe dormi,*	*Plur.*	*nous euſſions dormi,*
		tu euſſes dormi,		*vous euſſiez dormi,*
		il euſt dormi.		*ils euſſent dormi.*
Preterit perfait pluſque perfait plout a Dieu que.	*Singul.*	*je dorme,*	*Plur.*	*nous dormions,*
		tu dormes,		*vous dormiez,*
		il dorme.		*ils dorment.*
Futur Dieu veuille que.	The ſubjunctive mode is like the indicative mode, except only that *veu que,* or *quand,* is to be added unto it in the conjunctive.			
Infinitif.	*Dormir, avoir dormi.*			

After this manner are all other verbs of this ſecond conjugation formed, as are, *ouir, ſentir, aſſaillir, occir, cueillir, offrir, ſouffrir, baſtir, aguandir, eſlargir, amoindrir, acourcir, ouvrir, deſcouvrir, noirir, blanchir, rugir, garentir, punir, faillir, repentir,* and others which forme the preterperfect tenſe in *i,* and the infinitive in *ir.*

I would willingly in the Spaniſh tong have followed the order of conjugations, which the French Grammarians ſhew; but bicauſe the diſpoſition and order of the Latine conjugations is more common and uſed of moſt, I thought good to follow the Latine order, reducing the verbs which forme their infinitive in ar, to the firſt conjugation, and thoſe which forme their infinitive in er, to the ſecond, and laſtly thoſe which forme their infinitive in ir, to the third.

Of the fourth conjugation.

IF we adde any other conjugation to the former, it ſhall be of the verbs irregular, which are not many in number; and all the difficultie in knowing how they ought to be declined, conſiſteth in knowing in which tenſes they change

change their characteriſticall and formative letter, which is the laſt letter of the Thema, which is the firſt perſon of the indicative mode preſent tenſe, and ſingular number, example. This verbe Facio, in Spaniſh is written, Hago, the g, before the o, is called the formative letter, which is varied and changed in many tenſes, as in this verbe Hago, which in the preſent tenſe is formed Hago, but in the preterimperfect tenſe it is formed Hazia, &c.

And becauſe the novice ſhall not be troubled and hindred through the difficultie of theſe verbs, I will ſet downe the hardeſt of them, among which are, Hazer, yr, in French, *Faire, aller*, and by the formation of theſe they may eaſily forme the reſt which are not many.

The conjugation of the verbe Facere.

Indicativo modo.

Sing. yo hago, tu hazes, aquel haze. Plu. noſotros hazemos, voſotros hazeis, aquellos hazen.

The preterimperfect tenſe.

Sing. yo hazia, tu hazias, aquel hazia. Plu. noſotros haziamos, voſotros haziades, aquellos hazian.

The preterperfect tenſe.

Sing. yo hize, tu hiziſte, aquel hizo. Plu. noſotros hezimos, voſotros heziſtes, aquellos hizieron.

The preterpluperfect tenſe.

Sing.	yo havia hecho,	Plu.	aviamus hecho,
	tu avias hecho,		aviades hecho,
	aqu.avia hecho.		avian hecho,

The future tenſe.

Sing.	yo hare,	Plu.	noſot.haremos,
	tu haras,		voſot.hareis,
	aquel hara.		aquellos haran.

The imperative.

Sing.	has tu,	Plu.	hagamos noſotros.
			hazed voſotros,
	haga aquel.		hagan aquellos.

The Optative mode, preſent tenſe oxala.

Sing.	ſi yo hizieſe,	Plu.	noſotros hizieſſemos,
	tu hizieſes,		voſotros hizieſſedes,
	aquel hizieſe.		aquellos hizieſſen.

The imperfect tenſe.

Sing.	ſi yo hiziera,	Plu.	noſottros hizieramos,
	tu hizieras,		voſotros hizierades,
	aquel hiziera.		aquellos hizieran.

The preterperfect, and preterpluperfect tenſe.

Singular	oviera y ovieſe hecho,
	ovieras y ovieſes hecho,
	overa y ovieſſe hecho.
Plural.	ovieramos y ovieſſemos hecho,
	ovierades y ovieſſedes hecho,
	ovieran y ovieſſen hecho.

The future.

Sing.	yo hago,	Plu.	noſotros hagamos,
	tu hagas,		voſotros hagais,
	aquel haga.		aquellos hagan.

The

The ſubjunctive in Spaniſh is formed as the optative, ſaving that in the ſubjunctive in ſtead of this ſigne oxala they put como and quando.

The infinitive.

hazer, aver hecho, aver de hazer.

NOw as touching the French tong the ſtrangers ſhall note that it hath but three regular or perfect conjugations, and if we adde the fourth thereunto: the verbs which commonly are called by the Grammarians irregulars, may be accounted of that conjugation: wherof the foreſaid is one, the example wherof we will ſet down in French.

The example of the conjugation of the verbe, Faire.

The indicative preſent tenſe.

Sing.	je fay,	Plu.	nous faiſons,
	tu fais,		vous faites,
	il fait.		ils font.

Preterimperfect.

Sing.	je faiſoye,	Plu.	nous faiſions,
	tu faiſoyes,		vous faiſies,
	il faiſoyet.		ils faiſoyent.

The preterperfect of the firſt kind.

Sing.	je fy,	Plu.	nous fimes,
	tu fis,		vous fites,
	il fit.		ils firent.

The preterperfect of the ſecond ſort.

Sing.	je ay fait,	Plu.	nous avons fait,
	tuas fait,		vous avez fait,
	il a fait.		ilz ont fait.

The

The preterpluperfect tenſe.

Sing.	*j'avoye fait,*	Plu.	*nous avions fait,*
	tu avois fait,		*vous aviez fait.*
	il avoit fait.		*ils avoyent fait,*

Future.

Sing.	*je feray,*	Plu.	*nous ferons,*
	tu feras,		*vous ferez,*
	il fera.		*ilz feront.*

The imparatiue preſent.

Sing.	*fay tu,*	Plu.	*faiſons nous,*
			faytes vous,
	face il.		*facent ilz.*

Optatiue preſent tenſe and preterimperfect.

Ple ut a dieu que.

Sing.	*Ie fiſſe,*	Plu.	*nous fiſſions,*
	tu fiſſes,		*vous fiſſies,*
	il fiſt.		*ils fiſſent.*

The preterperf. & preterpluperf. tenſe. *Ple ut a dieu que.*

Sing.	*j'euſſe fait,*	Plu.	*nous euſſions fait,*
	tu euſſes fait,		*vous euſſies fait,*
	il euſt fait.		*ilz euſſent fait.*

Futur. *dieu vueille que.*

Sing.	*je face,*	Plu.	*nous facions,*
	tu faces,		*vous faciez,*
	il face.		*ils facent.*

The ſubjunctiue is altogither like the indicatiue onely adding theſe ſigne, *veu, que,* or *quand,* vnto euery perſon.

Infinitiue. *faire, avoir fait.*

The conjugation of the verbe Aller, which in Spaniſh is yr.

Indicatiue preſent.

Sing.	yo voy,	Pl.	noſotros vamos,
	tu vas,		voſotros vais,
	aquel va.		aquellos van.

Preter-

Preterimperf.

Sing.	yo iva,	Plu.	noſotros ivamos
	tu ivas,		voſotros ivades,
	aquel iva.		aquellos ivan.

Preterperf.

Sing.	yo fue,	Plu.	noſotros fuemos,
	tu fueſte,		voſotros fueſtes,
	aquel fue.		aquellos fueron.

Preterpluperf.

Sing.	yo avia ydo,	Plu.	noſ. aviamos ydo,
	tu avias ydo,		voſotros aviades ydo,
	aquel avia ydo.		aquel. avian ydo.

Futur.

Sing.	yo yre,	Plu.	y remos,
	tu yras,		y reis,
	aquel yra.		y ran.

Imperative preſent tenſe.

Sing.	ve, va,	Plu.	vamos noſotros,
			yd voſotros,
	vaya.		vayan aquellos.

Optative preſent and imperfect tenſe. oxala que.

Sing.	yo fueſſe,	Plu.	noſotros fueſſemos,
	tu fueſſes,		voſotros fueſſedes,
	aquel fueſſe.		aquellos fueſſen.
Sing.	yo fuera,	Plu.	fueramos,
	tu fueras,		fuerades,
	aquel fuera.		fueran.

Preterperfect tenſe. oxala que.

Sing.	yo aya ydo,	Plu.	ayamos ydo,
	tu ayas ydo,		ayais ydo,
	aquel aya ydo.		ayan ydo.

Preterplu-

Preterpluperfect tenſe. oxala.

Sing.	yo fueſſe ydo,	Plu.	fueſſemos ydos,
	tu fueſſes ydo,		fueſſedes ydos,
	aq. fueſſe ydo.		fueſſen ydos.

Future.

Sing.	yo vaya,	Plu.	vamos,
	tu vayas,		vais,
	aquel vaya.		vayan.

The ſubjunctive is formed like the optative, ſaving that in in ſtead of the ſigne oxala, it hath the ſigne como, or quando.

Infinitive.

Yr, aver ydo, aver de yr, after the ſame maner is the verb dezir declined, digo, dizes, dize, dezimos, dezis, dizen. *Ie dy, tudis il dit, nous diſons, vous dizes, ils diſent.* The ſpaniſh tong in ſome tenſes changeth the c latin into g, in ſome other into z, but this diverſitie is to be learned by the uſe of reading and ſpeaking. Thus far we have ſet down the conjugations of verbes actives regular and irregular, it remaineth that we ſhould briefely handle the paſſives. But that we may the better confer the French with the Spaniſh, we will firſt put downe the example of the ſaid verbe yr, in French.

Indicative preſent of *Aller* which in Spaniſh is Andar.

Sing.	*Ie vay,*	*Plu.*	*nous allons,*
	tu vas,		*vous allez,*
	il va.		*ils vont.*

Preterimperfect.

Sing.	*j'alloye,*	*Plu.*	*nous allions,*
	tu alloyes,		*vous alliez,*
	il alloit.		*ils alloyent.*

Preterper-

Preterperfect tenſe of the firſt kind.

Sing.	*J'allay,*	Plu.	*nous allames,*
	tu allais,		*vous allatez,*
	il alla.		*ils allerent.*

Preterperfect of the ſecond.

Sing.	*Ie ſuis allé,*	Plu.	*nous ſommes alles,*
	tu es allé,		*vous eſtes allez,*
	il eſt allé.		*ils ſont allez.*

Preterpluperfect tenſe.

Sing.	*J' eſtoye allé,*	Plu.	*nous eſtions allez,*
	tu eſtois allé,		*vous eſtiez allez,*
	il eſtoit allé.		*ils eſtoient allez.*

Future.

Sing.	*J'iray,*	Plu.	*irons,*
	tu iras,		*irez,*
	il ira.		*iront.*

Imperative preſent.

Sing.	*va tu,*	Plu.	*allons nous,*
			ailez vous,
	aille il,		*aillent ilz.*

Optative preſent and preterimperfect.

Pleut ad dieu que.

Sing.	*J'allaſſe,*	Plu.	*nous alliſſions,*
	tu allaſſes,		*vous alliſſiez,*
	il allaſt.		*ils allaſſent.*

Preterperfect and pluperfect.

Pleut a dieu que.

Sing.	*je fuſſe allé,*	Plu.	*nous fuſſions allé,*
	tu fuſſes allé,		*vous fuſſiez allé,*
	il fut allé.		*ilz fuſſeen allé.*

Future tenſe. *Dieu veuille que.*

Singul. *j' aille, tu ailles, il aille.* *Plur.* *nous aillons, vous aillez, ilz aillent.*

The ſubiunctive is like the indicatiue, onely by adding the ſigne *veu que* or *quand*, in euery number and perſon.

Infinitiue *aller*, and *eſtre allé*.

After the ſame ſort muſt you decline *dire: je dy, tu dis, il dit, &c.* and ſuch like verbs.

Hitherunto we haue handled verbs actiues perſonals, as well regular as irregular: it remaineth that we ſhould next entreat briefly of the paſſiues, and then after of Imperſonnals.

Of verbs paſſiues.

THe verbs paſſiues in the French and Spaniſh tong obſerue the ſame manner and order, and that is, in ſtead of paſſiues, they vſe the participles adding thereto the verbe, Sum, es, fui, but they differ in forming their perſons, as you ſhall ſée by example.

The Spaniard formeth the participle paſſiue of the infinitiue mode, by taking away r, and adding do, as amar, amado: comprar, comprado: atar, atado: dormir, dormido: and this is done in the firſt & third conjugation, but in the ſecond you muſt firſt change the laſt e, into y, before you adde do, as of leer, leydo: tener, tenydo, &c. Therefore if you will know how to vſe theſe participles, you muſt learne to forme them well, and to decline the verbe Sum, es fui.

The Maſculine termination of the participles is formed of the infinitiue, as you haue ſéene: the plurall is made of the ſingular onely, by adding s, as callado, callados, tenido, tenidos, &c.

To

To forme the Feminine termination you muſt turne o into a, as, templado, templada, &c. and to forme the plurall you muſt onely adde an s thereto, as it is ſaid before of the maſculine termination.

It remaineth that we ſhould put downe one example, for more plainenes, whereby you may know how to form the reſt verbes paſſives of any conjugation.

The paſſive voice, Indicative mode and preſent tenſe.

Sing.	yo ſoy amado,	Plu.	noſotros ſomos amados,
	tu eres amado,		voſotros ſoys amaydos,
	aquel es amado.		aquellos ſon amados.

The preterimperfect tenſe.

Sing.	yo era amado,	Plu.	eramos amados,
	tu eras amado,		erades amados,
	aquel era amado		eran amados.

Preterperfect tenſe.

Sing.	yo fui amado,	Plu.	fuimos amados,
	tu fuiſte amado,		fuiſtes amados,
	aquel fue amado		fueron amados.

The preterpluperfect.

Sing.	yo avia ſido amado	Pl.	aviamos ſido amados,
	tu avias ſido amado		aviades ſido amados,
	aq. avia ſido amado		avian ſido amados.

Future tenſe.

Sing.	yo ſere amado,	Pl.	noſ. ſeremos amados,
	tu ſeras amado,		voſotr. ſereis amados,
	aquel ſera amado.		aquel. ſeran amados.

Imperative.

Sing.	ſe tu amado,	Pl.	ſeamos noſ. amados,
	ſea aquel amado,		ſeais voſotr. amados,
			ſean aquel. amados,

Optative preſent, oxala.

Sing.	yo fueſſe amado,	Pl.	fueſſemos amados,
	tu fueſſes amado,		fueſſedes amados,
	aquel fueſſe amado		fueſſen amados.

The imperfect.

Sing.	yo fuera amado,	Pl.	fueramos amados,
	tu fueras amado,		fuerades amados,
	aquel fuera amado		fueran amados.

Preterperf.

Sing.	yo aya ſido amado,	Pl.	ayamos ſido amados,
	tu ayas ſido amado		ayades ſido amados,
	aq. aya ſido amado		ayan ſido amados.

Preterpluperf.

Sing.	uvieſe ſido amado,	Pl.	uvieſſemos ſido amad.
	uvieſes ſido amado		uvieſſedes ſido amados
	uvieſe ſido amado.		uvieſſen ſido amados.

Futur.

Sing.	ſea amado,	Pl.	ſeamos amados,
	ſeas amado,		ſeais amados,
	ſea amado.		ſean amados.

Subjunctive. Quando o como.

Sing.	yo ſea amado,	Pl.	ſeamos amados,
	tu ſeas amado,		ſeais amados,
	aquel ſea amado,		ſean amados.

Imperfect.

Sing.	ſere, ſeria, y fueſe amado,
	ſeras, ſerias, y fueſes amado,
	ſera, ſeria, y fueſe amado.
Plur.	ſeremos ſeriamos, y fueſſemos amados,
	ſereis, ſeriades, y fueſedes amados,
	ſerau, ſerian, y fueſen, amados.

The

The preterperfect and preterpluperfect tenſe of this moode, is the ſame as it is in the Optative moode: except that in ſtéde of the ſignes oxala, and o plugieſe adios, this moode hath como, and quando, and oſi.

Future.

Sin. { yo aure ſido amado / tu auras ſido amado / aq. aura ſido amado } Pl. { auremos ſido amados, / aureis ſido amados, / auran ſido amados.

Infinitive.

Sing. { ſer amado, / aver ſido amado, / aver deſer amado. } Pl. { ſer amados, / aver ſido amados, / aver de ſer amados.

After the ſame maner you may forme the terminations of the Feminine gender, onely by changing the laſt o into a, and os into as, as amado, amada, amados, amadas, hecho, hecha, hechos, hechas, &c. for the better declaration whereof we will put downe one example.

Sing. { yo ſoy amada, / tu eres, amada, / aquella es amada, } Pl. { no. ſomos amadas, / voſotros ſois amadas, / aquellas ſon amadas.

After this ſame maner muſt you forme and conjugate in the paſſive voice all verbes actives, and neuters that have a paſſive ſignification, as yo ſoy deſterrado, ſoy vendido, and ſuch other: now we will put downe an example of the paſſive voice in French.

An example of the conjugation of the verbe Paſſive in the article maſculine in the French toong.

Indicative moode.

Sing. { *je ſuis aimé*, / *tu es aimé*, / *il eſt aimé*. } Pl. { *nous ſomes aimez*, / *vous eſtez aimez*, / *ilz ſont aimez*.

The

The Preterimperf.

Sing.	j'eſtoye aimè,	Plu.	nous eſtions aimez,
	tu eſtois aimè,		vous eſtiez aimez,
	il eſtoit aimè.		ils eſtoint aimez.

The preterperfect of the firſt kind.

Sing.	je fu aimè,	Plu.	fumes aimez,
	tu fus aimè,		futez aimez,
	il fut aimè.		furent aimez.

The preterperfect of the ſecond kind.

Sing.	j'ay eſtè aimè,	Plu.	nous avons eſtè aimez.
	tuas eſtè aimè,		vous avez eſté amez.
	il a eſtè aimè.		ils ont eſté aimez.

The preterpluperfect.

Sing.	I' avoye eſté aimè	Plu.	avions eſté aimez,
	tu avois eſté aime,		aviez eſté aimez,
	il avoit eſté aimé.		avoyent eſté aimez.

Future.

Sing.	ſerai aimè,	Plu.	ſerons aimez,
	ſeras aimé,		ſerez aimez,
	ſera aime.		ſeront aimez.

Imparative preſent. *Que.*

Sing.	tu ſois aimé,	Plu.	ſoyons aimez,
	il ſoit aimé,		ſoyez aimez,
			ſoyent aimez.

Optative preſent and preterimperfect tenſe.

Pleut a dieu que.

Sing.	Ie fuſſe aimè,	Plu.	fuſſions aimez,
	tu fuſſes aimé,		fuſſiez aimez,
	il fuſt aime.		fuſſent aimez.

The

The preterperfect and preterpluperfect tenſe.

Ple ut a dieu que.

Sing.	*j'euſſe eſte aimé,*	*Plu.*	*euſſions, eſté aimez,*
	tu euſſes eſte aimé		*euſſiez eſté aimez,*
	il euſt eſte aimé,		*euſſent eſté aimez.*

Future. *Dieu vuielle que.*

Sing.	*je ſoy aimé,*	*Plu.*	*ſoyons aimez,*
	tu ſois aimé,		*ſoyez aimez,*
	il ſoit aimé.		*ſoyent aimez.*

The Subjunctive is altogither like the Indicative, only adding the ſigne *venque*, or *quand*, to every perſon and number, as in the active.

The infinitive.

Eſtre, aimé, avoir eſtre aime.

An example of the paſſive conjugation in the article fœminine.

The indicative.

Sing.	*je ſuis aimee,*	*Plu.*	*nous ſommes aimees,*
	tu es aimee,		*vous eſtez aimees,*
	elle eſt aimee.		*elles ſont aimees.*

The preterimperfect tenſe, *j'eſtoye aimee, tu eſtois aimee, elle eſtoit aimee, &c.* as in the conjugation maſculine, in al tenſes, onely adding in the end of every perſon this letter *e*, as in ſtede of *aime*, and *aimez*, you ſhall ſay *aimee* and *aimees, &c.* After this maner you muſt conjugate all other verbes paſſives, and ſuch as ſignifie ſimple paſſives, as neuter paſſives: as *je ſuis fait, je ſuis vendu, je ſuis batu, &c.* in the voice maſculine: but in the feminine *je ſuis faite, je ſuis vendue, je ſuis batue, &c.*

The Spaniards ſhall note that in the French tong, properly there are no paſſives, but in ſtede of them they uſe

uſe the participles paſſive of the preter tenſe, and ioine with them Sum, eſt, fui, ſo as we noted abobe in the rules of the Spaniſh tong.

Of verbs imperſonals.

There are in the Spaniſh tong certaine imperſonall verbs that anſwere to the latine imperſonals, as meneſter es, neceſſario es, pertenece, and ſuch like, and they be conjugated in this manner.

Sing.	de mi ſe pertenece,	Pl.	à noſ. ſe pertenece,
	de ti ſe pertenece,		à voſ. ſe pertenece,
	de aquel ſe pertenece.		à aq. ſe pertenece.

And thus you muſt conjugate them through all moods, obſerving the terminations of the ſecond conjugation. Others are declined with this verbe, Sum, eſt, fui, as meneſter es, meneſter fue, meneſter ſera, &c. There are few verbs imperſonals of any other ſort in the Spaniſh tong, although in a demand or queſtion, all verbs are made imperſonals, as Sirven a dios por eſtatierra? &c. and ſo likewiſe any other verbs. In the French tong there is great uſe of verbs imperſonals bicauſe they imitate the latines. And ſo they have imperſonals active and paſſive, to the paſſive they adde this ſigne *on*, to the active *il*. An example of both.

Fault il mourir? ne fault il pas eſperer en dieu? on reſpond. Il fault mourir: c'eſt vn arreſt du grand parlement celeſte: &c. mais il fault tous jour avoir eſperãceau ſeigneur, &c. An example of the paſſive. *Sert on a l'eternel en ce pais icy? on l'honore on quand on vit ſelon ce mond en toute concupiſcenſe de chair? &c. On reſpondera, on ſert icy au ſeigneur & on honore l'eternel, quand on chemine ſelon ſa parole, en toute humilite, &c.* Likewiſe, *on fait, on dit, on dort, on parle, on boit, &c.*

Theſe verbs imperſonals are conjugated in French in the third perſon ſinguler only, as in the Latine. Like as,

Il

Il. { *fault,* *failloit,* *fallut,* *a fallu,* *avoit fallu,* *faudra.*

It hath no Imperative.

optativ. plaut a dieu, qu'il { *fallut,* *euſt fallu,* *faille.*

The ſubjunctive is like the Indicative altogither adding *veu que*, or *quand*, in every tenſe.

Infinitive.

Failloir, avoir fallu.

Examples of the verbs impersonals paſſives.

Indicative.

On. { *chante.* *chatoit,* *a chanté,* *avoit chaté,* *chantera.*

Imperative,

Qu'on Chante.

Optative plaut a dieu qu'on. { *chantaſt,* *euſt chanté,* *chante.*

The ſubjunctive is altogether like the indicative, only adding *veu que* or *quand*, unto every tenſe and perſon.

Infinitive.

eſtre chanté, avoir eſté chanté.

All other verbs impersonals paſſives whatſoever they be are conjugated after the ſame ſort: which are ſo many in number as the perſonals whereof they be derived.

Here followe certaine obſervations about verbs as well in the French as Spaniſh.

The firſt obſervation.

IN the French tong, even as a noune ſubſtantive hath alwaies an article before it that agreeth with it in gender and caſe, ſo every verbe perſonall hath his nominative caſe, or a pronoune demonſtrative before it, that agreeth with the verbe in number and perſon. So the French men doe not ſay, *aime, aimes, &c.* or *croy, crois, &c.* but *j'aime, tu aimes, il aime, &c.* And they never utter a verbe without a noune or pronoune going before, which is to be noted the rather becauſe in Spaniſh it is quite contrarie. For although it doth alwaies put the articles to the ſubſtantives, yet to the verbs they never ſoine the pronoune demonſtrative wherein they imitate the elegancie of the Latine tong, and they utter their verbs without putting any pronouns before them, as you may ſee by experience in reading the Spaniſh.

The ſecond obſervation.

STrangers are to note that in the French tong the firſt and ſecond conjugation are regulars and do not faile in any tenſe. But the third conjugation oftentimes obſerveth not the rules in the preter perfect tenſe, as you may ſee in theſe verbs, which being in the order of the third inflexion, forme their preter tenſe, in *is*, as *je ay mis, comis, requis, &c.* Others take *n*, betwixt *i*, and *s*, as *je ay prins, apprins, reprins, &c.* Others forme their preter tenſe in *it*, as *je ay deſtruit, ſeduit, cuit, &c.* Others taking to them *n*, forme their preter tenſe in *int*, as *je ay craint, peint, &c.* So that there is great diverſitie eſpecially in the preter tenſe of the third conjugation.

In

In the Spaniſh the diverſitie is not ſo great, notwithſtanding there are ſome that change their characteriſticall or formative letter in the preſent tenſe: as in this verbe dire, which maketh in the preſent tenſe digo, in the preterimperfect tenſe, dixe, dix ſte, dixo, &c. but there are few ſuch in this tong.

The third obſervation.

In the French tong al the verbs actives, ſuch as ſignifie action, forme their pretertenſes by the helpe of the verbe *habeo, habes*, except the firſt preterteuſe which is formed without it, as we have ſhewed before. But the verbs paſſives, ſuch as ſignifie paſſion, are formed with the verbe *Sum, es, eſt*: as *Paydor mi, tuas dormy, &c.* The ſame rules are to be obſerved in the Spaniſh tong, eſpecially in the preterpluperfect tenſe, as when we ſay, quando ovieremos creydo a las promeſas de dios, &c. ſeremos fieles.

The fourth obſervation.

YOu muſt alſo note in the French tong that verbes which forme their tenſes with this verbe, *Sum, es*, in the plurall numbers of their preterteuſes, they alwais forme an *s*, which they do not being formed with the verb *Habeo, habes*. Example. *Ie ſuis venu, nous ſommes venus, vous eſtes venus, ils ſont venuz, &c.* Item, *Pay chaté, tuas chaté, il a chauté, nous avous chate, vous avez chate, ilz ont chate, &c.* and not *nous avous chate, &c.* the ſame rule is obſerved in the Spaniſh alſo. &c.

The fift obſervation.

YOu muſt alſo note in the French tong, that there are certaine verbs that have a mixt inflexion, for in

the preterperfect tenſe they are of the third conjugation, and yet they forme their infinitive mode, as if they were of the ſecond conjugation. As for example, *I'ay veu, tenu, detenu, obtenu, &c.* which forme their infinitive, *voir, tenir, obtenir, &c.* as if they were of the ſecond conjugation: in the Spaniſh there are no ſuch verbs.

The ſixt obſervation.

ITem, you muſt note that ſome verbs in the French tong habe two preterperfect tenſes: and theſe be *ouuir, offrir, ſouffrir, couurir, &c. j'ay ouury.* and *j'ay ouuert*, *j'ay offri*, and *j'ay offert*, *j'ay ſoufry*, and *j'ay ſouffert*, *j'ay couury*, and *j'ay couuert.*

The ſeventh obſervation.

ITem we muſt obſerve, that ſome verbs which in the Latin are imperfect, are perfect in the French and Spaniſh, as the verbe *Hayr*, in Latine, *Odiſſe*, for the Frenchmen ſaith *Ie hay, tu hais, il hait, nous haiſſons, &c.* and ſo the Spaniard ſaith, yo aborreſco, tu aborreces, aquel aborrece, noſotros aborrecemos, voſotros aboreceys, aquellos aborrecen. And contrariwiſe ſome in the latine are perfect which in the French & Spaniſh are imperfait, as, Soleo, ſoles, &c. in French. *Ie ſouloye, tu ſouloyes, il ſouloit, nous ſolions, vous ſouliez, il ſouloient.* In the Spaniſh it hath but two tenſes, the preſent tenſe, and the preterimperfect tenſe: yo ſuelo, tu ſueles, aquel ſuele, noſotros ſolemos, voſotros ſoleis, aquellos ſuelen. The imperfect tenſe, yo ſolia, tu ſolias, aquel ſolia, noſotros ſoliamos, voſotros ſoliades, aquellos ſolian. all the other tenſes are ſupplied by the verbe acoſtũbrar, & in French by *acouſtumer*, as *I'ay couſtumè, tuas couſtuimè, &c.*

The

The eight obſervation.

THere are alſo ſome verbs impersonals in Latin, that in French and Spaniſh are perſonals and perfait as for example, this word repentir in theſe two languages by adding onely to it theſe pronouns, *me te ſe, nous, vous, ilz.*, is a perſonall and perfait: as *Ie me repens, tu te repens, il ſe repent, nous nous repentons, vous vous repentez, ilz ſe repentent, &c.* and in Spaniſh yo me arrepiento, tu te arrepientes aquel ſe arrepiente: noſotros nos arrepentimos voſotros vos arrepentis, aquellos ſe arrepienten: and ſo likewiſe throughout all other tenſes.

The ninth obſervation.

IN the French ſuch verbs as ſignifie moving to a place, require after them theſe pronouns, *re, ſe, &c.* with a preposition and an apoſtrophe, for avoiding of the unpleaſant pronuntiation of two vowels, the one after the other, as *Ie men fuy, tu t'en fuis, il s'en fuit, &c. Ie m'en vay, tu t'en vas, &c.* And all other verbs are declined after the ſame ſorte, when by them we note or ſignifie a reciprocation with theſe particles, *me, te, ſe.* as *Ie m'aime, tu t'aimes, il s'aime, &c. Ie m'endor, tu t'endors, il s'endort, &c.*

This rule is practiſed alſo in Spaniſh in the ſame maner, ſaving that in ſtæde of en, they put a, or al, as, yo me huyo, tu te huyes, aquel ſe huye, &c. yo me voy, tu te vas, &c. yo me voy al campo; yo me huy al ſagrado, viendo me perſeguido, &c. an example of the ſecond: quando yo me ſiento culpado, el mejor remedio que para mi hallo, es, no adularme a mi miſmo, antes, reconoſcerme peccador delante del ſeñor, &c.

The tenth obſervation.

THere are certaine verbs in the French that cannot be expreſſed in one word, as alſo in the Latine tong.

And

And then they use to expresse them by some circumlocution, or composition of divers words, as for example, *I'aime mieux, tu aimes mieux, il aime mieux : nous aimons mieux, vous aimes mieux, ils aiment mieux, &c.* Item, *Ie me porte bien, tu te portes bien, &c.* Item, *I'ay acoustumè, tu as acoustumè &c.* In the same sorte do we say in Spanish: yo quiero mas, tu quieres mas, &c. Item, yo me hallo bien dispuesto, tu te halles bien dispuesto, &c. Item, yo he acostumbrado, &c. In like maner be the same verbs also declined negatively, as, *Ie me porte mal, &c.* Item, *Il ne m'en chaut, il ne t'en chaut, il ne luy en chaut, &c.* and in Spanish, no se me da nada, no se te da nada, no se le da nada, &c.

Of the Participles.

IN the Spanish tong there are two sorts of participles, actives and passives. The actives are formed of the third person singular, of the indicative present adding thereto this relative el que, as, el que ama : el que pone : el que duerme. &c. Plur. los que escrivẽ, &c. the feminine article is la que, in the singular, and las que in the plurall, as la que travaja, &c. las que travajan, &c. The participles passive are formed of the same person, adding to the masculine Sing. do, and Plu. dos, and to the feminine Sing. da, and Plu. das, as comprado, comprados : comprada, compradas : &c. la muger bien enseñada huye las occasiones de ser notada de liviandad, &c.

So in the French tong also there are two sorts of participles actives descending from the verbs active, and passive descending from the verbs passive, the active have their terminations in *ant*, and are all of the masculine gender, but by putting to an *e*, are made feminine, as *aimant, aimante: l'hõme croyant, & la femme croyante, &c.* The passive participles of the first conjugation end in *e*, of the second

ſecond in *i*, or *u*, and thoſe that are of the third conjugation they follow the termination of the preterperfect tenſe that they come of: and they are all of the maſculine gender, but by putting to *e*, are made feminines: as *aime aimée, ouy ouye venu venue, endormi, endormie, &c.* Here you muſt note that in both theſe ſongs, the participles are declined like nounes, with their proper articles pertaining to them, and to make the plurall of the ſingular you muſt onely adde an *s*.

The declenſion of the participles.

Maſc.Sing.	el que lee,	Plu.	los que leen,
	deel que lee,		de los que leen,
	al que lee,		a los que leen,
Femin.Sing.	la que lee,	Plu.	las que leen,
	de la que lee,		de las que leen,
	a la que lee.		a las que leen,

Participle paſſive.

Maſc.Sing.	el leydo,	Plu.	los leydos,
	deel leydo,		de los leydos,
	al leydo.		a los leydos.
Femin.Sing.	la leyda,	Plu.	las leydas,
	de la leyda,		de las leydas,
	a la leyda.		a las leydas.

An example of the participles active in both genders in French.

Maſc. Sing.	*le liſant,*	*Plu.*	*les liſans,*
	du liſant,		*des liſans,*
	au liſant.		*aux liſans.*
Femin.Sing.	*la liſante,*	*Plu.*	*les liſantes,*
	de la liſante,		*des liſantes,*
	a la liſante.		*aux liſantes.*

Gram:

Example of the participle paſſive in both genders.

Maſc. Sing.	*le leu,*	*Plu.*	*les leus,*
	du leu,		*des leus,*
	au leu.		*aux leus.*
Femin. Sing.	*la leue,*	*Plu.*	*les leues,*
	de la leue,		*des leues,*
	a la leue,		*aux leues.*

Of the adverbs.

HItherto we have written of thoſe parts of ſpæch that have declenſon and conjugation: it remaineth now that we ſpeake ſomthing of thoſe parts which the grammarians call Indeclinables: and firſt of the adverbs, which are diverſly formed in the Spaniſh tong: ſome are made of nounes feminine in a, and doe allwaies or commonly end in mente: as abierta abiertamente: pronta, prontamente, &c. which maner of forming the French do alſo obſerve, with this termination *ment*: as *belle, bellement: ſot ſottement: ſeure, ſeurement, &c.* you muſt note that the French men in forming ſuch adverbs oftentimes take away certain letters by a figure called *ſyncope*, as *elegament, prudement, ignorament, &c.* in ſtæde of *elegautement, prudentement, ignorantement, &c.* of this kind of adverbs there are great ſtoꝛe in both the tongs French and Spaniſh.

There are other adverbs that are not formed of nouns, but of themſelves: and theſe are of divers ſoꝛts and ſignifications: of them ſome are adverbs of place: as aqui, alli, aca, alla, de alla, &c. ſome of time: ſome of number, or numerall. And to be bræfe there is as great diverſitie of adverbs in the Spaniſh and French tong, as in the Latine and Græke

We

We haue ſhewed before how we muſt vſe the Aduerbes Comparatiue: Now the Strangers muſt note the vſe of the Negatiue Aduerbes in the French tongue which is verie hard, becauſe in the Spaniſh tongue there are none but theſe: no, and ni. As for example: no yre jamas a lugar infame: no dire jamas mentira, Item, ni el avariento, ni el fornicario poſſederan el reyno de los cielos. But the French vſeth the Aduerbes Negatiue with adding theſe Particles, *point*, and *pas*. And in an abſolute Propoſition the French men vſe this Aduerbe *ne*, with the ſaid Particles, *point* and *pas*; As *celuy n'eſt pas ſage que ſe fie a vn fol. Item vous n'aimez point la paix: &c.* Within a Propoſition or ſentence they vſe this Negatiue, *ne*, but without a Propoſition in bare wordes, they vſe, *non*, and *nany*. Example for the firſt: *Ie ne l'ay point fait. Item: je ne l'ay point dit.* Example for the ſecond. If one aſke me *doy je fier en ma proſperité*, they anſwere, *Non*, *nany*. So that *ne* ſerueth alwaies in a ſpeech, and is neuer put abſolutely, and *nany*, is neuer vſed in a propoſition or ſpeech, but abſolutely and by it ſelfe: this Negatiue *non*, is ſometimes but (very ſildome) vſed in a ſpeech or propoſition, and moſt commonly it is ioyned with theſe particles *point*, and *pas*. As, *non point a nous, non point a vous ſeigneur, ains a ton ſoit nom donne gloire et honneur. Item, nous viuons non pas tant du pain, que de la parole que procede de la bouche de dieu, &c.*

Sometimes in ſtead of *point* or *pas*, they ſay *rien*, or *jamais*, as *cela ne vault rien: l'homme ſage ne dit iamais je ne l'uſſe pas penſé &c. vous ne cerches rien ſinon de vous enrichir par tromperies, et pource vous ne trouuerez iamais les vrayes richeſſes, &c.*

To interrogations made with theſe particles perchance? is it true, is it ſo? The French men anſwere in two ſorts: either by affirming as *Dieu, eſt il inuiſte, qui ameine ire, & punit nos faultes? je n' adviene*, &c. Or by Negati-

on: as, *n'eſt il pas meilleur avoir vn bon amy en place, qu'argent en cofre?* &c. The Adverbs in the Spaniſh Conſtruction, are moſt commonly put immediatly after the Verbe; as quien bive chriſtianamente, morira en eſperança de gozar eternalmente de la gloria celeſtial. And ſo are they likewiſe in the French, as wee will ſhew in the Rules of the French Syntaxis.

Of the Prepoſitions.

The Spaniards haue the ſame vſe of prepoſitions as the Latins haue: ſometimes in compoſition, and ſometimes without: as leyendo en la ley divina yremos a Dios por camino acertado: por la ley, y por el Rey y por la patria es menester poner la vida, &c.

In compoſition, as partir, repartir, penſar recompenſar, poner diſponer: &c. The French men haue the ſame vſe of prepoſitions: As for example, *doucir, addoucir: ioindre, diſioindre: dire, contredire: venir, contrevenir: chaſſer, pourchaſſer: donner, perdonner: &c.*

In all theſe Compoſitions the Prepoſitions are ſeparable: but yet in ſome other they are inſeparable, as in theſe Compounds *facile, difficile: forme, difforme: ſemblable, diſſemblable: ſuyvre, enſuyvre: &c.*

We ought to note diligently the vſe of this Prepoſition *de* in the French tongue, which alwaies ſerueth the genitiue caſe: but there is a certeine difference in it, for being ioyned with a Nowne Maſculin appellatiue not appropriated, beginning with a Conſonant: it chaungeth e. in u. alwaies, e in ſtead of *de* they ſay *du*: but in all other Nownes they ſay *de*: As *toute verité procede de dieu. Et tout menſonge prouient du diable: de Iehan: de George*, and not *du Iehan*, or *du George*: Item *cecy vient de l'or, de l'argent, de l'homme, &c.* Not *du or, du argent, du homme &c.* The cauſe is, becauſe thoſe words begin with Vowels.

The

The ſame rule doth hold in the Preposition *en*, which being ioyned to a Nown Maſculin appellatiue not appropriated, beginning with a Conſonant, is chaunged into the article of the datiue caſe *au*: but in all other Nownes it is *en*. As *les anges ſont au ciel, & les hommes en terre: les enfans de dieu ſont au monde, mais non pas du monde, &c.* They ſay alſo, *allons en noſtre temple*, and not, *au noſtre temple*. As if it were a Nowne appropriated, but they ſay ſimply, *allons au temple*: In the plurall, this preposition is chaunged two maner of wayes into *aux* or *es*, as *les vns ſont aux fauxbourgs de la ville, & les autres ſont es portes: noſtre pere qui es escieux, &c.*

You muſt note concerning this Preposition *de*, that in the Spaniſh and French for the moſt part it worketh a contrarietie in the ſignification: As Hazer, deshazer: dezir, deſdezir: &c. In French, *faire, deffaire*: *lier, deſlier*. &c. Sometimes it ſignifieth not a contrarietie as: tener, detener, mandar, demandar: &c. And in French, *venir, devenir*: *nier, denier*: *partir, departir*: &c. This Preposition (in) in the Spaniſh and French doth alwaies ſignifie a contrarietie in compoſition: as iuſto, iniuſto: pio impio in Spaniſh: and in French, *Iuſte, iniuſte, docte, indocte &c.* And ſometimes IN. is turned into en. as well in Spaniſh as in French: As for example in French, *amy, ennemy*: and in Spaniſh: amygo, and enemygo. And this Particle *mes*, is alſo of the ſame nature and qualitie in the French: as *cognoiſtre, meſcognoiſtre*: *croyant, meſcroyant*: &c.

The Preposition (*de*) ſerueth for the Infinitiue mode: as *de dire*: *de faire, d'acheter*, &c. Vnto the which, the French ſometimes addeth an S. as for example, *des le commencement iuſques a la fin i'ay eſtudié en toutes bonnes lettres des mon enfance*, &c. The Spaniard ſaith, des de mi niñez; des de mi mocedad: des de el año paſado. Sometimes the French men adde this Particle *puis*: as

Abſalon eſtoit fort beau depuis la plante des pieds iuſques au ſommet de la teſte. Sometimes it is put in ſtead of this Particle du : as *vous ſortes hors de propos*, in ſtead of *du propos: vous n'avez point de ſens, ne de caur, ne de courage*, &c.

Of the Interiections.

The Spaniards vſe moſt commonly the ſame ſhew of affections as other Nations : but the French Nation eſpecially, vſeth Interiections very ſildome : and therfore when they heare a Spaniard ſigh, it ſeemeth to the French men that ſuch complaintes are not vſed but in extreame afflictions. Contrariwiſe, the Italians and Spaniards vſe verie much theſe admirations and threatnings, and interiections of gladnes and ſorrow : the vſe whereof muſt be learned by frequent communication with naturall Spaniards and Italians themſelues; leaſt you vſe them out of the purpoſe.

Of the Coniunctions.

We call that a Coniunction, which ioyneth and knitteth togither diuers parts of ſpech : the Spaniards vſe ſuch Particles almoſt as the Lattins do : ſauing that they haue not ſo many. In the Spaniſh tongue there is onely one Comunction Copulatiue y. which when the word following beginneth alſo with a y. is turned into e. becauſe two yy. ſhould not mete togither, as Piedro y. Antonio, yo y tu, el rey, e infinita multitud de ſeñores. The Coniunction diſiunctiue is o. as Alonſo o juan, &c. The Coniunction rationall (that is ſignifying a Reaſon) is. Pues, as viſto puez que la fe ſin obra no es fe ſino muerta : &c. The French Coniunctions are *et, ou, mais, car, donc*, as *ceſt homme la penſe complaire a dieu, & au mond, mais il ſ'abuſe; car nul ne peut ſeruir a deux maiſtres : car ou il haira l'vn, & aimera l'autre, ou il ſe toindra a l'vn, & ne tiendra*

conte

conte de l'autre: nous ne pouvous dõc ſeruir a dieu & au mõde. They haue alſo ſome other Coniunctions, the vſe wherof may be learned in reading French Authors: as theſe be: *or, toutefois, neantmoins, taçoit, ains, auſſi, pource, veuque, combienque, puiſque, pourveuque, ni, ſi, ſinon.* An example of (*ni*) and *ains* which are the hardeſt: *la richeſſe enorgueillit l'homme, & la pouureté aucunefois luy cauſe vn deſeſpoir: & pource je ne deſire ni l'vn, ni l'autre, ains ſeulement mediocrité, &c.*

Of the Conſtruction or Syntaxis of the Spaniſh and French tongues.

We haue hitherto ſpoken of all the partes of ſpéech, ſo briefly as wee could poſſibly: now it remaineth that wée ſhould ſpeake ſomething of the conſtruction and diſpoſition of the ſame parts in a ſpéech: for it is verie neceſſarie in a Grammer (of what language ſoeuer it be) to know the concordance of Genders, the regiment of Verbes, and the proportionable diſpoſition of all other partes of ſpéech: for the prepoſing or poſtpoſing of a word in ſpeaking or writing, is thing of no ſmall importance. And they that confuſedly vtter whatſoeuer is at the ende of their tongue, without diligent obſeruation of the order of wordes, in ſtead of making men vnderſtand their conceits, they bring forth nought els but brabbles. For who ſeeth not that there is great difference betwéene a ſentence well ſet forth and orderly diſpoſed, and a heape of wordes pronounced or written without order. As for example. *Saint Paul dit que Tous ceux qui veulent viure fidelement en Ieſus Chriſt, endureront perſecution.* Now if you change the order of theſe wordes and ſay: *tous viure perſecution qui en ceux fidelement Ieſus Chriſt, ſouffiront, veulent.* You can make no ſence of it. Notwithſtanding that the ſame wordes remaine: whereby it is manifeſt, how neceſſary a thing it is towards ſpeaking

or writing well, to know the diſpoſition of words, which in truth is neceſſarily required and vſed in euery language.

Touching the Spaniſh tongue (for ſo much as I haue obſerued) it is not ſo ſuperſtitious in diſpoſing and ordering of words as the French: but obſeruing the concordance of genders & Nombers, and regiment of Verbes, according to the rules of the Latine tongue, it diſpoſeth the Periods in ſuch ſort, as the eare of the hearer may be beſt pleaſed: ſo that the Nominatiue is ſometime before and ſometime after the Verbe at the ende of the Period. And thoſe partes of ſpéech which are called indeclinable are ſo placed, that they make no Equiuocation or Amphibologie, that is to ſay, a diuers ſenſe, that may diuerſly bee interpreted. But ſuch as will write in Spaniſh, are eſpecially to note, that they vſe parentheſes ſo ſildome and rarely as they may poſſibly: and put them in ſuch a place of the ſpéech, that they make not the ſenſe going before and comming after, obſcure and hard to be underſtood.

As touching the French tongue: firſt you muſt obſerue the Concordance of Genders and Nombers as in the Latine. Then note that you put no Verbe without his Nominatiue caſe, and that for the moſt part going before the Verbe: but very ſildome after. And then afterward, the accuſatiue caſe muſt follow the Verbe: and the Aduerbe muſt be in the laſt place: as, *Ie ſerviray a l'eternel mon dieu treſvolontiers, juſques a la mort, &c.* Or els *juſques a la mort je ſerviray a l'eternel mon dieu*: Item *treſvolontiers a l'eternel mon dieu ſerviray ie juſques a la mort*: Item *a l'eternel mon dieu treſvolontiers juſques a la mort ie ſerviray*. This ſpéech is thus varied foure waies notwithſtanding the ſame wordes remaining in Grammaticall congruitie: Another example with a Parentheſis. *Les ſacrifices doivent eſtre faitz a dieu auec petite deſpenſe (diſoit Socrates) pource qu'il n'a point beſoin de nos biens, et qu'il regarde plus le cœur decelui qui ſacrifie que les ſacrifices*

meſmes,

meſmes, &c. And this is to be vnderſtode in an abſolute ſpéech: for in an interrogation the french vſeth theſe pronownes *me, te, ſe,* and puts the nominatiue after the verbe: as, *veux tuavoir vie eternelle? guarde les commandemens: honnore Dieu, et obey a ſa parole, &c.* Item *me repentiray ie d'auoir bien fait? &c.* Or by a negatiue in a ſpéech which denyeth: as, *ne fais point a autruy ce que ne vouldroyes eſtre fait a toy meſme, et.*

Phillip de Comines the hiſtorian, whoſe kind of ſpéech and writing is greatly eſteemed of among the French men, doth alwaies put the verbe before the nominatiue caſe, thus: *& commanda le Roy qu'vn chaſcun ſe retiraſt en ſon logis, &c. et vindrent les ambaſſadeurs de tous coſtez pour moyener la paix entre les princes. etc.* But whether this manner of ſpéech be the better, or not, I leaue it to the iudgement of native Frenchmen.

The French tongue vſeth verie much to begin a ſpéech with a verbe impersonall, which answereth to the Spanish ay. As, ay vna manera de hóbres que ſon fuera de toda razon &c. In French thus. *Il ya vn certaine ſorte d'hommes qui ſont bien hors de raiſon. Il en y a moins qu'on ne penſe.* Item. *Il y a trois choſes qui chaſſent l'homme hors de la maiſon, aſſauoir, la fumée, la goutte qui chait d'enhaut, & la femme rioteuſe.* Sometimes they ſay, ſimply thus. *Il eſt bon de converſer avec les ſages.* Item: *Il vaut mieux eſtre roy de ceux qui ont l'or & l'argent, qu'avoir l'or meſme, &c.*

These ſmall aduertiſements, togither with the rules that I haue ſet downe in the Treatiſe of the Verbes, may ſerue for this time.

FINIS.

The Spanish

DICTIONARIE.

A

A Bierto open.
Abogacia bribery.
Abolorio a genealogy or pettigræ.
Abonado endowed, begifted, made good.
Abrir to open.
Abraçar to embrace.
Abſolution abſolucion.
Aburar to burne.
Abuelo a grandfather.
Aça hither.
Acabar to finiſh, to end.
Acaecer to chaunce, to happen.
Achaque a cauſing, an occaſion or cauſe.
Acertar to hit the marke, to hit on a thing.
Acullar there, thither, that way, thence, De acula.
Accuſado accuſed appeached.
Açor a Hauke.
Açotar to whippe, to whip with a rod.
Acatar to ſee, to looke, and alſo to honour and reuerence.
Acetre a braſen pale.
Acetrero a haulker.
Acidente a chaunce, hap.
Acicaladura a trumming, garniſhing, poliſhing.
Açomar to ſtirre vp, to prouoke, to irritate.
Adelante before.
Adorar to worſhip.
Adolecer to bee ſicke, grieued, or ill at eaſe.
Adeudarſe to bring himſelfe in debt.
Adelantar to prefer, to get before.
Adentellar to bite.
Adulçar to ſweeten.
Affligido to be afflicted, vexed.
Affloxar to looſen, to ſlacken.
Afuziar to giue hope, to encorage.
Agenó ſtraunge, alienate, belonging to others.
Agua water.
Agradable that which is thankful to a man, pleaſing, acceptable.
Agradecido thankfull.
Agradecimiento thankfulneſſe.
Alabança praiſe.
Albaja houſholdſtuffe.

Alberchigo.
Alberchiga.
Alguno, ſome body, ſome one, ſome.
Algo ſome thing.
Alli there.
Alla that way.
Alçar to lift vp.
Algodon, bombaſt.
Algarue a caue, a den.
Alimentar to nurith to maintain.
Amoneſtar to admoniſh.
Amenazas threatnings.
Amigo a friende.
Amar to loue.
Amo, a maſter to a ſeruant, or a ſeruant.
Amargo bitter.
Amaſſador a Baker.
Amaſſar to kneth or to beat ſmal
Anguſtiar to grieue, to vexe, to trouble.
Añidir to adde to adioyne.
Año yeare.
Animal a thing that hath life and ſence, a liuing creature, a beaſt.
Animado animated, with life, liuing.
Animar to animate.
Andar to goe.
Anunciar, to report, to tell.
Anidar to make a neaſte.
Anillo a ring.
Angell an Aungell.
A noche yeſter night.
Anochecer to waxen night, to become darke.
Antiguo auncient.
Aqui there.
Aquell hee.
Aquellos they.
Aqueſte this man.
Aquexarſe to make haſte, to hie.
Arder to burne.
Arador a plough-man.
Arbol a tree.
Arrepentir to repent.
Arremeter to inuade, to aſſault, to ſet vppon.
Arribar to arriue, to come to.
Arrodillar to kneele.
Artificio an occupation, a craſte,
Aſſaz inough, ſufficiently.
Aſſoſſegar to quiet, to aſſwage.
Aſtucia craftineſſe, guile, deceipt,
Aſtutamente craftily, deceptfully.
Atar to tie.
Atajar to driue away, to ſpie to diſcouer.
Atajo a ſhort or cõpendious way.
Aueriguar to verifie.
Auer to haue.
Aumentar to enlarge, to augmẽt.
Auariento couetous grædy.
Auezes at ſometunes.
Aximez.
Axuar how ſhould ſtuffe.
Azeite oyle.

B

BAcin a baſen.
Baño a bathing place, a hote-houſe.
Barato plentifull, good cheape.
Barragan a young man.
Barrena a wimble to bore holes.
Beuer to drinke.
Bezar to kiſſe.
Beſtia a beaſt.
Beuida drinke.
Bezo a manner, an vſe, a cuſtom,
Blanco white.
Bienaventurado happie, fortunate:
Blanquear to whiten.
Blandura mo kenciſſe faire ſpeech.
Boz the voice.

Bozcar,

Bocezar to yawn, to gape.
Bodega a ſellar.
Bueno, good.
Bodegon a tauerne.
Bodigo a cake.
Boferada a buffet.
Bolar to flie.
Boluer to turne.
Bondad goodneſſe.
Bonete a cappe.
Borro a blot
Boſſar to vomit.
Botja a harte.
Botar to thruſt out, to expell.
Botica a ſhoppe.

C

CAbeça a head.
Cabello, a haire.
Cadauno euery one.
Cadauez euery time.
Caça a hunting.
Caçador a hunter.
Caçar to hunt.
Cambiar to chaunge.
Caminar to trauell.
Camino the way.
Callar to hold ones peace.
Caſto chaſt.
Caſtidad chaſtety.
Caro deere.
Caridad dearth.
Camarro a ſhepheards ſcrip.
Canſado, wearie.
Carça, a buſh, a thicket, a bramble a wild Egientine.
çaquiçami a roſe, a beame.
Cauallero a knight or gentleman.
Cauallo a horſe.
Calor heate.
Cauſa cauſe.
Caular, to cauſe.
Cantar, to ſing.
Camara a chamber.
Camueſo a pippin tree.
Camueſa, a pippin.
Carta paper.
Cabo the end.
Caſtillo a caſtell.
Cargo charge, lading.
Cargar to charge, to lode.
Cantaro a pot, a iugge, a tankard.
çapato a ſhoe.
Carreta a carte.
Carne fleſhe.
Captiuerio, captiuitie.
Capado one that is gelded, as eunuch.
Capilla a Chappell.
Capón a capon.
Cara the face.
Carcell a priſon.
Carnaual Shrouetide.
Carnero mutton.
Carniceria the ſhambles.
Carnicero a butcher.
Carpintero a carpinter.
Caſa a houſe.
Cerca, neere:
Cedaço a ſiue, a ſearce.
Ceja the ſpace ouer the noſe betweene the browes.
Cerrojo. Cerradura a locke.
Cerca neere unto, about, bye.
Cerco a circle, a ſeege.
Ceſta a cheſt.
Cera ware.
Cercar to beſege to compaſs about
Cerueza beere.
Celozo gealous.
Celos gealouſie, zeale.
Comentar to lay the foundation.
Cometario a churchyard, a place where men be buried.
Chapin a ſlipper or pantofle.
Charlatan, a prattler, a charetr.

Chamarra, a ſheapheards ſcrip.
Chiſmear, to gather the tribute of ſome place.
Chiſmero, a collector, or gatherer of tribute.
Chiſmeria, collection, or gathering of tribute.
Chiſte.
Chiſtar.
Chinche a ſtinking woorme breeding in wood, or paper. Cinex.
Chimenea a chimnye.
Chico litle.
Chiquito very litle, very ſmall.
Chozno.
Chueca in latin Coxendix, vertebra, a knuckell bone.
Chupar to ſucke, to drawe.
Ciruela a plumme.
Ciruelo a plumme tree.
Cielo heauen.
Claro cleere, bright.
Claridad brightneſſe.
Cilla a barne or place to put vppe corne.
Ciudad a cittye.
Ciuera corne.
Como like as.
Componer to make, to compoũd, to ſet together.
Comprado bought.
Comprar to buy.
Comer to eate.
Comparar to compare.
Comparacion a compariſon.
Compania company.
Comido meate.
Contado counted.
Contar to count.
Condemnar to condemne.
Condemnacion condemnation.
Conſeruar to preſerue, keepe, and to conſerue.
Conſolar to comfort.
Conſolation comfort, cõſolation.
Conoſcer to knowe.
Confeſſar to confeſſe.
Confeſſion confeſſion.
Conſejo counſell.
Conſentir to conſent, aſſent, to agree to.
Contradezir to gainſay.
Contrito contrit, that which humbleth it ſelfe.
Corregir to correct.
Correr to runne.
Coraçon hart.
Coſer to ſowe.
Corromper to corrupt, to marre.
Cortar to cutte.
Cortadura a cutte a cutting.
Corona a crowne.
Cordero lamme.
Cornudo horned.
Creer to beleeue.
Criar to creat, to bring vp.
Criado brought vp, a ſeruant alſo created.
Criança bringing vp, mannerſ.
Crines, cabellos heare.
Crudo rawe.
Crimen a hainous crime, an offẽce
Cruell cruell.
Cruz a croſſe.
Cuchillo a knife.
çumo iuyce, moiſture.
çuño.
Cumplir to accompliſh.
Cuerpo body.
Cuenta accounts, rechoning.

D

DAtill a palme tree.
Dar to geue.
Dad me geue me.
Dançar to daunce, to leap or ſkip.
Dañar to hinder, harme, hurt.

Deño

Daño loſſe, harme, hurt.
Dañoſo hurtfull.
De, of.
De aca from hence.
Deſebriegar to become ſober.
De alla from thence.
Demandar to aſke.
Defiender to defend.
Defuera without.
Degollar to behead, to cut off ones necke, to cut ones throat, to murther.
Deñar to daine.
Derecha mano the right hand.
Deſpedir to diſmiſſe, to ſend away
Deſtruction deſtruction.
Deſtruir to deſtroy.
Deſterrar to baniſhe.
Deſatinar to reele, to ſtagger, to wauer, to wag.
Deſtorcer, to vnwreath.
Deſdezir to vnſay, to deny that which he ſayd.
Deſhazer to vndoe.
Deſeos wiſhes,
Deſear to deſire, to wiſhe.
Deſcubrir to vncouer.
Deſechar, to forſake, to put away.
Dexar to leaue.
Deſhoneſto diſhoneſt.
Deuda debt.
Deſenſeñar to vnteach.
Deſdeñar to diſdaine.
Deidicha vnhappineſſe, miſfortune, infelicity.
Deſcoſer to vnſowe.
Deſconcierto diſorder, confuſion.
Deſatar to vntie.
Dicho ſaide, ſpoken.
Dieſtra the right hand.
Digeſtion digeſtion.
Digno worthy.
Dinero money.
Dios God,
Diſputar to diſpute.
Diſcipulos diſciples, ſchollers.
Diſponer to diſpoſe.
Diuino deuine.
Diuinar to coniecture.
Diuulgar to publiſh.
Diſtancia diſtance, difference.
Diſtinguir to diſtinguiſh.
Donzella a damſell, a young gentlewoman.
Doctor a Doctor, a teacher.
Dormir to ſleepe.
Dorado gilded.
Donoſo pleaſant, merry.
Doblar to double.
Doblado double.
Dote dowry.
Duro hard.
Duda doubt.
Durar to laſt, to continue.

E

EMbiar to ſend.
Encerramiento a ſhutting in, a penning in.
Enſeñar to teach.
Enſeñamiento teaching.
Enſeñador teacher.
Enuierno winter.
Enuerano ſummer.
Encomiendas commendations.
Enſuziar to foule, to make durty.
Enzina an oake tree,
Enxugar to dry.
Enxambre a ſwarme of bees.
Errar to erre, to go out of the way.
Eſcama the ſcale of a fiſh.
Eſcondido hidden.
Eſcudriñar to ſearch, to ſeeke out.
Eſcuchar to harken
Eſcoier to chooſe or picke out.
Eſcriuir to write.
Eſcalentar to ſwarme.

Eſpiritu,

Eſpiritu ſpirite.
Eſperança hope.
Eſpinilla the ſhanke or ſhin bone of the legge.
Eſtos theſe.
Eſtar to bee.
Ethimologia a true ſaying, a true expoſition or reaſon.
Euangelizar to preach the Goſpell.
Exprimir to expreſſe.
Eſtiercol dunge.
Eſtufa a hote houſe.
Eſtudiar to ſtudy.

F

FAltar to want, to lacke.
Fatiga wearineſſe of the body or the troubleſomneſſe of the minde.
Fe faith.
Feo ilfauoured.
Feamente ilfauouredly.
Fieles they that be faithfull.
Fiebre an ague.
Fieſta an holy day.
Fornicario, a foꝛnicatoꝛ.
Fortalecimiento foꝛtification, munition.
Fragua, a hamſtedd.
Fruto, fruite.
Frio, colde.
Frito, fried.
Fuero, without.
Fuerça, foꝛce, ſtrength.
Fundamento, foundation.

G

GAllo a cocke.
Gallina a henne.
Gaſtar to ſpende.
Ganar to winne, to gaine.
Ganado a flocke of ſhæp, alſo gotten, gayned.
Ganir to pꝛattle, to chat.
Garças ojos ſquint eyes.
Garfio a hooke oꝛ crooked naile.
Gentileza gentleneſſe.
Gemido, a waiting, a lamenting, a ſigh, a ſobbe.
Generall, generall.
Geſto, behauiour, demeanure.
Gente, people.
Gengibre, ginger.
Gigantes, giantes.
Girifalte, a hauke.
Gloton, a glutton.
Glorificar, to glozify.
Gloſar, to expound, to make a comentary.
Golpe, a bloꝛwe.
Gonces,
Gouernar, to gouerne.
Gozar, to enioy.
Gozo, gladneſſe, ioy.
Gota, the goute.
Gomito, vomit, vomiting.
Gracia, grace.
Graciolo, gracious.
Grado, a degree.
Guardar, to keepe.
Guaſtar, to marre.
Guia, a guide.
Guiar, to guide.
Guiado, guided.
Guiſa, manner, guiſe.
Cuſto, taſte.
Guſtar, to taſte.
Guſano, a woꝛme.
Guerra, warre.
Guarida, a refuge, a place of ſafety.

H

HAblar, to ſpeake.
Hambre, hunger.

Haron,

Haron, Aaron.
Hazer, to doe.
Hazienda, ſubſtance, goods.
Hecho, done.
Hender, to cleaue, to choppe.
Heredero, an heire.
Hermoſo, faire.
Hermano, brother.
Herrerero, a ſmith.
Herrar, to ſette on irons.
Herido, hurt, wounded, thruſt.
Higuera, a figge tree.
Higo, a figge.
Hijo ſonne.
Hilar, to ſpinne.
Hilo, threed.
Hinchado, ſwelled, puffed vp, big.
Hombre, a man.
Hormiga, a piſſemyer.
Humiliar, to humble.
Humilde, humble.
Huyr, to runne aſway, to flie.

I

IAmas, neuer.
Iarro, an Ewer.
Iardin, a gardeine.
Impio, vngodly, incredulous.
Indigno, vnworthy.
Induzir, to perſwade, exhorte, to induce.
Infinito, infinite.
Igualdad, equality.
Infame, infamous.
Inſtrumento, inſtrument.
Iornal, a daies worke.
Iubon, a doublet.
Iugar, to play.
Iuramento, an oath.
Iurar, to ſweare.
Iuſto, iuſt.
Iuſtamente, iuſtly.

L

LAdron, a theefe.
Leer, to read.
Lengua, a tongue.
Leche, milke.
Lexia, lie made of aſhes.
Lexo, farre off, far from.
Ley, a lawe.
Liberall, liberall.
Librar, to deliuer out of bondage
Libertar, to ſette at freedome.
Llamar, to call.
Llaue, a key.
Llegar, to approch, to drawe near, to come vnto, to arriue:
Leuantar, to riſe.
Lleno, full.
Libreria, a library, a ſhop of bookes
Limpiar, to make cleane.
Libro, a booke.
Lorar, to weepe, waile, cry,
Llouer, to raine.
Lodo, durt.
Lobrego, wretched, miſerable, ſorrowfull.
Lobo, a wolfe.
Loco, a foole.
Loar, to praiſe.
Lugar, place.
Luchar, to wreſtle.
Luego, by and by, ſtraight way, incontinently.
Luego que, as ſoone as.
Lumbral, a threſhold.
Lumbre, light.
Lutado, kiuered ouer with durt.
Luz, light, brightneſſe.
Luzir, to be light, to ſhine, to glitter.
Llouia, raine.

M.

M

MAça, mallet, a hammer.
Maeſtro, ſchoole maiſter.
Maldad, miſchiefe, naughtineſſe.
Malo, naught.
Mancha, a ſtaine.
Mançano, an apple tree.
Mançana, an apple.
Manjar, meate.
Maña, manner, deceipt, ſubtilty, or wile.
Mañana, a morning, alſo to morrowe.
Mandamiento, commandement.
Manifeſtar, to make manifeſt.
Marauilla, meruaile.
Mareſcido.
Mas, more.
Maſſa, a maſſe, a lumpe.
Maſcar, to chaw, to eate.
Maſtin, a maſtiefe dog.
Matar, to kill, ſlaie, or murther.
Matricula, a catalogue of proper names.
Menoſcaes, it is wanting, lacking needfull.
Medida, meaſure.
Menor, leſſe.
Mejor, better.
Mentira, a lie.
Membrillo, a Quince, and alſo a Quince tree.
Mengua, want, pouerty, indigence lacke.
Mendigar, to begge.
Mercado, the market place, alſo cheap, a market.
Meſa, a table.
Mexiza, the iawe.
Mio, mine.
Miſericordia, pitie.
Miſmo, ſelfe.
Miſericordioſo, pittifull.
Mieſſe, haruеſt.
Mirar, to looke, to ſee, to behold.
Milagro, a thing ſeldome ſeene, ſtrange, monſtrous.
Miedo, feare.
Morel, a mulberie tree, called Morus.
Morar, to dwell.
Moreno, browne, tawnie, ſwartiſh.
Morir, to die.
Moſca, a flie.
Mortuorio, a Funerall belonging to the buriall.
Moſquear, to driue awaie flies.
Moſtrar, to ſhewe.
Muger, a woman.
Mundo, the world.
Mucho, much, great, greatly.
Muerte, death.
Mulo, a Mule.
Multitud, a multitude.
Muñeco, a babie, a puppet, a thing that children play with.
Mudar, to change to alter.
Mudança, a change, an alteration.

N

NAcer, to be borne, to proceed, to riſe, to grow, &c.
Nadar, to ſwimme
Nalga, the buttocks.
Naranja, an Orange.
Naranjo, an Orange tree.
Nariz, noſe.
Naue, a ſhip.
Nauio, the ſame.
Nauegar, to ſaile.
Nauidad, Chriſtmaſſe tide.
Neceſſidad, neceſſitie.
Neceſſario, neceſſarie.
Negotio, buſines.

Negro,

Negro, blacke.
Neuar, to ſnow.
Negligente, negligent.
Negror, blackneſs.
Necedad, ignorance, vnſkilfulnes, fooliſhnes.
Neblina, a clonde.
Ni, neither, nor.
Nido, a neaſt.
Niño, a childe.
Nebla, a clonde.
Ninguno, no bodie.
Nieto, nephew.
Niñez, childhood.
No, no, not.
Nogal, a nut tree.
Noche, night.
Nombrar, to name.
Nombre, a name.
Noſotros, we.
Nombre proprio, a proper name.
Notazilla, a little note.
Nouela, a fable or tale.
Nouedad, newneſſe.
Nueuas, newes, tidings.
Nuez, a nut.
Nuez moſcada, a nutmeg.
Nubloſo, cloudie.
Nudoſo, full of knots.

O

OBra, a worke.
Obedecer, to obey.
Obiſpo, a Biſhop.
Oblada, a cake, an offering.
Obligar, to bind.
Obligado, bound.
Obrar, to worke.
Oficial, an Officer, alſo an arte or occupation.
Ofrecer to offer.
Ofrenda, a ſacrifice.
Oir, to heare.
Ojo, an eie.
Oliua, an Oliue.
Oler, to ſmell.
Olla, a pot.
Olor, a ſmel.
Olmo, an Elme tree.
Olvidar, to forget.
Omiziano, a manſlayer.
Ora, an houre.
Orador, an Orator.
Orar, to praie.
Orden, order.
Origen, an offpring, beginning.
Oreja, an eare.
Orella, the hem or ſkirt of a coate or garment.
Orin, ruſt.
Obſtinado, obſtinate.
Oſadia, boldnes, audacitie.
Oſar, to be bold.
Otero, a high hill, or watch tower.
Otorgar, to graunt, to allowe, to priuiledge.
Otro, another.
Otra y oſtra vez, againe and again.
Otio, leaſure.
Oueja, a ſheepe.
Ouillo, a bottom or dew of threed.
Oxala, would to God, God grãt.
Oxear, to driue awaie.

P

PAdecer, to ſuffer.
Padre, father.
Pagar, to paie.
Palma, palme: alſo the palme of the hand.
Palabra, a word.
Palo, a ſticke.
Paño, cloth.
Pan, bread.
Parra, a vine.
Partir, to part, to diuide.

Paſſear, to walke.
Patria, Countrie.
Paz, peace.
Pared, a wall.
Parir, to bee deliuered, to bee in childbed.
Pariente, kinſman.
Parida, a woman lately brought to bed.
Pararſe, to reſt, to ſtay, to ſtād ſtil.
Partera, a midwife.
Paxaro, a bird.
Paſtel, a pie.
Peccado, ſinne.
Peor, worſe.
Pena, puniſhment.
Pequeno, little.
Pece, fiſh.
Pequeñito, verie little.
Perdiz, a partridge.
Pedaro, a peece.
Permitir to ſuffer.
Peal, a locke.
Perdonar, to pardon.
Pegar, to paſte together.
Peral, a peare tree.
Peynar, to combe.
Pera, a peare.
Peyne, a combe.
Perder, to leeſe.
Pelear, to fight.
Perteneſe, it appertaineth.
Peligro, danger.
Perfecto, perfect.
Pedo, a haire.
Perſona, a perſon.
Penſar, to thinke.
Peon, a footman: alſo a light horſe man, alſo a tournepman, a mercenarie workman.
Pereza, laſines, ſluggiſhnes: alſo to be ſorie.
Peſar, to waigh, to be heauie.
Piadoſo, pittifull, mercifull.
Pichel,
Pie, a foot.
Pienſar, to thinke.
Pimienta, pepper.
Piedra, a ſtone.
Pintar, to paint.
Plazer, pleaſure, delight.
Pleyto, a ſute in law.
Platero, a gold-ſmith an ingrauer, a caruer.
Plegar, to fold.
Plomo, Lead.
Pluma, a feather, a pen to write.
Pobre, poure.
Poder, to be able.
Poco, a little.
Poner, to put.
Poluo, duſt, ſand.
Por, for.
Pourque? wherefore.
Polla, a chicken.
Por mi, for me.
Por ti, for thee.
Porque, becauſe.
Poſar, to reſt.
Porfiar, to affirme, to ſtand vppon a thing obſtinatly, to perſeuer.
Poſſeer, to poſſeſſe.
Pozo, a well.
Poſtigo, a backe doze.
Prima, coſine, kinſman.
Principall, principall, chiefe.
Preſto, quickly, ſoone.
Preſtar, to borrow or lend.
Preceptos, precepts.
Predicar, to preach.
Preguntar, to aske.
Prometer, to promiſe.
Prouecho, profite.
Produzir, to produce, to bring forth
Prontamente, readilie, promptly.
Propriamente, properly.

Promeſſas,

Promeſſas, promiſes.
Prouar, to proue, to try.
Prouecr, to prouide.
Pua, an iron pike, an iron prick, & point of a weapon, a ſpear head.
Publicar, to publiſh.
Pueblo, people.
Puento, a bridge.
Puerta, a gate, a doze.
Puerco, a hogge.
Pulga, a flea,
Purgar, to make cleane.

Q

QVal, what kinde of thing.
Quando, when.
Quanto, how much.
Quantos, how many.
Quebrar, to breake.
Quebrantar, to breake or violate,
Quedar, to remaine, to ſtay.
Quemar, to burne.
Querer, to will.
Queſo, cheeſe.
Querella, a complainte.
Quexura, haſt, or making of haſt.
Quitar, toake away, to ſeperat,
Quexo, a complaint.

R

RAez, eaſie.
Rayo, the rayon or beame of the ſunne.
Raiz, a roote.
Rama, a braunch.
Razo, raſed ſilke.
Razimo, a bunch of grapes.
Rauia, madneſſe, woodneſſe.
Recebir, to receiue.
Redemptor, a redemptor.
Redemtion, redemtion.
Regir, to gouerne.
Regeneracion, regeneration.
Reir, to laugh.
Reſiegar, to deny, to rebell, to reuolt.
Reñir, to chide.
Repartir, to diſtribute, to deuide, to part.
Reprimir, to repreſſe.
Reſcatar, to redeeme.
Requerir, to require.
Reſultar, to reboũd, to leape back.
Reuerenciar, to reuerence.
Rey, a king.
Reyno, a kingdome.
Rezio, ſtrong, hard.
Rezar, to rehearſe.
Reziente, freſh, newe.
Rezma de papel, a ream of paper.
Ria, a hauen.
Riatillo, a little riuer.
Ribera, ♁ ſea ſhoar, coaſt or banck.
Riguroſo, rigorous, hard, cruell.
Ricor, rich.
Riſa, laughter.
Rincon, a corner.
Rio, a riuer.
Riqueza, riches.
Robar, to robbe.
Rodar, to turne a thinge like a wheele, to ſwing about.
Romper, to breake.
Roña, ſcabbednelle, itch.
Roxo, read.
Ruido, a noiſe.
Rumiar, to chewe the cudde.
Ruim, nought.

S

SAber, to knowe.
Sabio, wiſe.
Sabiduria, wiſedome.
Sabiamente, wittely.
Sacramento, the Sacrament.
Sacrar, to take fayth.
Saco, a ſacke, a bagge.

Sacudir, to beate downe.
Saeta, an arrowe.
Sagrario, a ſanctuary.
Saltar, to leape.
Saltear, to aſſaile, or ſette vpon, to robbe or ſpoile.
Salud, health, the good ſtate of once condition, or life.
Sanctidad, holineſſe.
Sancto, holy.
Sana, anger.
Sanidad, health of the body.
Sano, healthfull, whole, ſounde, not ſicke.
Sathanas, ſathan, the deuill.
Satisfaction, ſatisfaction.
Sauana, a ſheete.
Sazon, ſeaſon, time.
Sangre, blood.
Salir, to goe out, to iſſue.
Sed, thirſt.
Seda, ſilke.
Seguir, to followe.
Semejante, like.
Segun, according.
Señor, Lord, ſir.
Sentir, to perceiue, to feele, to diſcerne.
Ser, to bee.
Seruir, to ſerue.
Seuero, ſeuere, cruell, hard, graue.
Seueramente, cruelly, ſeuerely, hardly.
Señal, a ſigne or token.
Seruidor, a ſeruant, a miniſter.
Seſos, the braines.
Silla, a ſtoole, a ſettell.
Siempre, alwaies.
Simiente, ſeede.
Sitio, the ſituation.
So, vnder.
Soberuio, proud.
Sobornar, to ſuborne, to inſtruct one how to deceiue, or how to be a falſe witnes.
Soldado, a ſouldier.
Solaz, comfort, ſolace.
Soliuar, to eaſe, to defende, to ſuccour, to lighten, to leſſen.
Sobrar, to remaine ouer.
Soler, to be accuſtomed, to vſe.
Sollozar, to pey, to ſob often.
Soñar, to dreame.
Soltura, a loſing, vntying, vndoing.
Suelo, the ground.
Subir, to goe vppe.
Suerte, chaunce, hap.
Sufrir, to ſuffer,
Sujuzgar, to ſubdew.
Sumar, to caſt a ſumme.
Suzo, vppon
Suzio, fowle, durty.
Sudar, to ſweate.
Suegra, the wiues or husbandes mother, a mother in law.
Sueño, a dreame.
Suſtentar, to maintaine, to keep, to vphold, to beare vp.
Sugoſo, full of iuice, moiſte.
Suyo, his.

T

TAbla, a table, or boord,
Tachar, to ſhew one his vice, to rebuke, to blame, to find fault with.
Tajar, to cut, to cleaue.
Tan, ſo. Tan frio, ſo colde.
Tanto, ſo much.
Tantoque, whilſt.
Tardo, late.
Temer, to feare.
Templo, a church, a temple.
Tener, to holde.
Terciopelo, velure thicke pile.
Temprano, betimes, early.

Tem-

Templado, temperate, modeſt, ſober.
Tenazas, a paire of tongs, a paire of pincers, or nippers.
Texer, to weaue.
Texillo, the weauers ſhuttle.
Tiembra, a trembling, a quaking.
Tierra, earth, countrie.
Tinta, inke.
Tibieza, betweene hot and colde: alſo ſlouenneſſe, carleſnes, and negligence.
Tirar, to drawe, to hooke, to pull.
Tintero, an inkehorne.
Tocar, to touch.
Topar, to meete with one, to goe right againſt, or vpon one.
Todo, all.
Tomar, to take.
Toro, a bull.
Torcer, to wreath, to wreaſt, to wring, to turne round.
Tornar, to turne backe.
Trapo, a linnen or woollen cloth.
Trabaiar, to worke.
Tratar, to intreate, to handle, to vſe.
Traer, to bring, to carrie.
Trauar, to knit, to tie.
Tregua, truce, peace for a time.
Treſpaſer, to treſpaſſe, to offend.
Trigo, corne.
Trouar, to finde, to inuent.
Tronar, to thunder.
Truhan, a paraſite, a belly feaſt.
Tu, thou, you.
Tuerto, crooked.
Tutar, to keepe.
Tuyo, thine.
Turbar, to trouble, to diſturbe.

V

VAnidad, banitie.
Vara, a yard, a meaſure.
Varon, a man.
Vando, a faction.
Vazio, emptie.
Vencer, to ouercome.
Vender, to ſell.
Verdad, truth.
Verde, græne.
Verdaderamente, truly, verily.
Veſtidos, apparell, clothes.
Vez, time, courſe, turne.
Vezino, a neighbor.
Vinagre, vinager.
Vihuela, the viol.
Vianda, meate.
Vida, life.
Vidro, a glaſſe.
Viejo, olde.
Virgen, a virgin, a maide.
Viſta, the ſight.
Vientre, the bellie.
Viento, the winde.
Vileza, vildnes, of ſmall price.
Vino, wine.
Virey, viceroy.
Vileſcer, to waſhe, vile, baſe.
Voſotros, ye.
Voto, a vowe.
Votar, to giue voices, to elect or choose by voices.
Vña, the naile of ones finger.
Vnion, vnitie.
Vnguento, ointment.
Vſar, to vſe.
Vérfano, a pupill or orphan.
Vrina, vrine, piſſe.

X

XAbon, ſope.
Xaquima, a halter, a rope, a coller.
Xara, the hearbe whereof Labdanum is made, which is a kinde of gũ much vſed in pomanders

Xergon, a matreſſe.
Xenable, or Moſtaça, lineſæde, whereof muſtard is made, muſtard.
Xeruilla, a ſpout, alſo a pumpe.
Ximia, an Ape.
Xiringa, a kinde of yron pipe or flute.

Y

YA, alreadie.
Yaque, now, that.
Yegua, a mare.
Yerro, an error.
Yerua, an hearbe.
Yerno, the daughters huſband.
Yo, I.
Yugo, a yoake.

Z

ZArco, it is commonly taken for one whoſe eies are bleuiſh and graie: alſo one that turneth his eies, ſo that all the white is ſeene.
Zorra, or Rapaz, a Fore.
Zorzal, a thruſh, a black bird.

FINIS.